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F31S
suppl.
1956

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BOOK NUMBER

1

F31S

no. 126-129, suppl.

1936

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For Allerton

United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY—SEPTEMBER 1936

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN
QUARANTINE COVERING SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH, WITH PLANTS
(NO. 60)****REVISED HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN QUARANTINE COVERING SAND, SOIL,
OR EARTH, WITH PLANTS**

[Press notice]

AUGUST 18, 1936.

Notice of Quarantine No. 60, the Hawaiian and Puerto Rican quarantine covering sand, soil, or earth with plants, has been revised, the Secretary of Agriculture announced today. The revision contains provision for the retention on board vessels at mainland ports of plants in soil, originating in these Territories and carried for ornamental purposes, when adequate safeguards have been employed to preclude pest risk, although still prohibiting landing of plants in soil on the mainland.

REVISION OF QUARANTINE**INTRODUCTORY NOTE**

Notice of Quarantine No. 60 originally prohibited the movement of plants in soil from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the mainland. Information accumulated since this quarantine was first promulgated indicates that, under satisfactory safeguards, plants in soil originating in the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico may be carried by, and may remain on, vessels for ornamental purposes while such vessels are in mainland waters, without risk of spreading the pests named in the quarantine. The present revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 60 makes provision for retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil about the plants has been so sterilized or otherwise treated that pest risk is eliminated, that it is of such nature that there is no pest risk, or that the safeguards erected around such soil are adequate to preclude pest escape.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 60 (REVISED)

(Approved Aug. 14, 1936; effective Sept. 1, 1936)

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture, after holding the required public hearing, did issue Notice of Quarantine No. 60, on February 19, 1926, in order to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects named therein, and did declare therein, under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, that sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants should not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the Territories of Puerto Rico and Hawaii into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States;

And whereas it is now believed that plants in sand, soil, or earth originating in Hawaii or Puerto Rico, which are carried for ornamental purposes on vessels entering the territorial waters of continental United States, may be allowed to remain on board, under certain conditions and safeguards, without risk of spreading the pests named in the said Notice of Quarantine No. 60, and that it should be revised accordingly:

Now, therefore, I, M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of said Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, the required public hearing having been duly given, and having determined that it is necessary to quarantine the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the spread, by means of sand, soil, or earth about the roots of plants, of immature stages of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus*

sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, do quarantine the said Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, effective on and after September 1, 1936. Thereafter, pursuant to the provisions of the said act of August 20, 1912, sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation, or transported by a common carrier, carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not apply to sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants which are carried, for ornamental purposes, on vessels into mainland ports of the United States and which are not intended to be landed thereat, when evidence is presented satisfactory to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture (a) that such sand, soil, or earth has been so processed or is of such nature that no pest risk is involved, or (b) that the plants with sand, soil, or earth around them are maintained on board under such safeguards as will preclude pest escape.

The prohibition of this quarantine shall not apply to the movement of sand, soil, or earth around the roots of plants moved from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Effective September 1, 1936, this notice of quarantine revises and supercedes Notice of Quarantine No. 60, approved February 19, 1926, which became effective March 1, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of August 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

M. L. WILSON,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of foregoing quarantine were sent to all steamship lines plying between Puerto Rico and Hawaii and the mainland.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has revised Notice of Quarantine No. 60, Hawaiian and Puerto Rican quarantine covering sand, soil, or earth, with plants, so as to make provision for the retention on board vessels, at mainland ports, of plants, with soil about the roots, originating in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and carried for ornamental purposes, when evidence is presented satisfactory to the inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that such soil has been adequately safeguarded against risk of pest escape. Copies of said quarantine, as revised, effective September 1, 1936, may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

M. L. WILSON,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Star Bulletin, Honolulu, Hawaii, Sept. 16, 1936; the El Mundo, San Juan, P. R., Sept. 5, 1936.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of a revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 48, U. S.

Department of Agriculture), effective March 16, 1936, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The principal changes affecting the Postal Service consist of the extension of the regulated area to include additional territory in the States of Maine, Maryland, New York, and Virginia, and the provision for exemptions when specially authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 395 (revised).

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

SEPTEMBER 15, 1936.

In accordance with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised, effective March 16, 1936, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

Balsam pillows, when composed of balsam needles only.

Banana stalks, when crushed, dried, and shredded.

Cut orchids.

Dyed moss and dyed sand, when heat treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Floral designs or "set pieces", including wreaths, sprays, casket covers, and all formal florists' designs other than bouquets and cut flowers.

Greensand or greensand marl, when treated and so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Herbarium specimens, when dried, pressed, and treated, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such materials.

Imported peat, when shipped in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin.

Manure, peat, compost, or humus, when dehydrated and either shredded, ground, pulverized, or compressed, and when so labeled on the outside of each commercial container of such materials.

Orchid plants, when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber.

Mushroom spawn, in brick, flake, or pure-culture form.

Osmunda fiber, *Osmundine*, or orchid peat (*Osmunda cinnamomea*, and *O. claytoniana*).

Resurrection plant or birdsnest moss (*Selaginella lepidophylla*).

Sheet moss (*Calliergon schriberi* and *Thuridium recognitum*).

Silica sand or similar material, when processed by crushing, grinding, and dehydrating silica or other rock, and when so labeled on the outside of each container of such material, or when so designated on the waybill accompanying bulk carload shipments of the material.

Sphagnum moss, bog moss, or peat moss, when dried and baled (*Sphagnaceae*).

Submerged aquatic plants, including—

Cryptocoryne spp.

Eelgrass or tape grass (*Vallisneria spiralis*).

False loosestrife (*Ludwigia malvertii*).

Fish grass, Washington plant, or Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*).

Hornwort or coon tail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum* spp.).

Water weed, ditch moss, water thyme, or anacharis (*Elodea canadensis*).

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Postmaster.

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1936.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to quarantine order no. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, notice is given to postmasters in the regulated area in the States

of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, that effective September 15, 1936, the following articles, the interstate movement of which is not considered to constitute a risk of Japanese beetle dissemination, are exempted from the restrictions of the regulations of this quarantine:

[Then follows the list of articles appearing on p. 98 of this number of the S. R. A.]

C. E. EILENBERGER,

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

**JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED FOR SEASON ON
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS**

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 25, 1936.

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season by order of the Secretary of Agriculture. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain until October 15. Under the quarantine regulations, certificates showing freedom from Japanese beetle are required until October 15 on interstate shipments of certain kinds of fruits and vegetables from the entire regulated area and on interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables of any kind via refrigerator car or motortruck from certain sections of the regulated area. The present order releases the fruits and vegetables from that requirement several weeks earlier than is provided in the regulations themselves.

Inspection of fruits and vegetables is necessary only during the period when adult beetles are in active flight. There is no risk that such products will carry the Japanese beetle after this active period, which is now apparently over throughout the regulated area. During the last few days the Department's inspectors have found no beetles in fruits and vegetables.

There is still danger, however, that the adult beetles may be transported in cut flowers. In cool fall evenings the beetles have a tendency to crawl down into the flowers for protection. Therefore, the restrictions on the interstate movement of cut flowers and other parts of plants will remain in full force and effect until October 15.

Restrictions on the movement of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants (except cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and free from soil) are in force throughout the year and are not affected by this amendment.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS ON
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

It has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5 of the rules and regulations (fourteenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of said rules and regulations. It is therefore ordered that all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above are hereby removed on and after September 22, 1936. This order advances the termination date of the restrictions as to fruits and vegetables provided for in regulation 5 from October 16 to September 22, 1936, and applies to this season only.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of September 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of above order were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: The United States Department of Agriculture advises it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle in its relation to fruits and vegetables has already ceased for the present season and that it is, therefore, safe to permit the unrestricted movement of fruits and vegetables listed in regulation 5, rules and regulations, supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle from the regulated area as defined in regulation 3 of such rules and regulations.

Postmasters in the area regulated by the Japanese beetle quarantine may, therefore, accept until June 15, 1937, fully prepaid parcels of fruits and vegetables when properly packed without being accompanied with the certificate of inspection prescribed by that quarantine.

C. B. ELLENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

SATIN MOTH INVADERS OREGON; QUARANTINE HEARING SEPTEMBER 14

[Press notice]

AUGUST 21, 1936.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of either (1) revoking the domestic satin moth quarantine, or (2) revising the regulations to designate the State of Oregon as infested with that insect, will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 14, 1936.

This insect, although not widely prevalent in the United States, has been known to exist for some time in some areas in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. Recently it was discovered in Oregon. It appears necessary, therefore, either to revoke the quarantine or to include Oregon in the quarantine, now covering the other infested States. The quarantine prohibits the movement from infested areas of poplar and willow trees or parts of these trees capable of propagation.

The hearing is called by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act so that any person interested in the proposed revocation or extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EITHER REVOKING THE DOMESTIC SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE OR REVISING THE REGULATIONS TO DESIGNATE THE STATE OF OREGON AS INFESTED WITH THAT INSECT

AUGUST 19, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington, has recently been found in the State of Oregon.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of either (1) revoking the Federal domestic quarantine (no. 53) on account of this insect, or (2) extending to the State of Oregon the restrictions which apply to the movement from infested States of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau

of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 14, 1936, in order that any persons interested in the proposed revocation or extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

TREATMENT OF FOREIGN NARCISSUS BULBS AS A CONDITION OF ENTRY

[Press notice]

AUGUST 1, 1936.

The announcement on January 14, 1935, of the unlimited entry as to number and variety of narcissus bulbs from all countries, effective December 15, 1936, provided that all infested bulbs offered for entry will be rejected. External examination of narcissus bulbs cannot be relied upon to determine their freedom from infestation by the bulb eelworm, *Anguillulina dipsaci*. In order to prevent the distribution within the United States of foreign narcissus bulbs infested with eelworm and at the same time provide for unlimited entry as to number and variety, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, announces that, under the provisions of regulation no. 9 of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, plant quarantine inspectors will require that all imported narcissus bulbs be given the latest approved treatment as a condition of entry.

B. E. P. Q. 412.

(On Dec. 15, 1936, this circular will supersede all previous circulars of this series on the specific subject of the entry of foreign narcissus bulbs.)

INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE IMPORTERS REGARDING THE ENTRY OF FOREIGN NARCISSUS BULBS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1936

SEPTEMBER 16, 1936.

Importations of narcissus bulbs on and after December 15, 1936, may be made upon compliance with the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, under permit issued in accordance with the provisions of regulation 3 of that quarantine.

In an announcement by the Department dated August 1, 1936, it was stated that external examination of narcissus bulbs cannot be relied upon to determine their freedom from infestation by the bulb eelworm, *Anguillulina dipsaci*. In order to prevent the distribution within the United States of foreign narcissus bulbs infested with the bulb eelworm and at the same time to provide for unlimited entry as to number and variety, it was further announced that under the provisions of regulation 9 of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37, plant quarantine inspectors will require all imported narcissus bulbs to be given the latest approved treatment as a condition of entry.

Those in interest are informed that the plant quarantine inspector will construe the term "latest approved treatment" to consist of soaking the bulbs in water at a temperature of 70° to 80° F., preferably 75°, for a period of 2 hours, after which the bulbs are to be held in hot water until all the bulbs have reached a temperature of 110° to 111° F. throughout. The bulbs are then to be held in hot water at a temperature of not less than 110° F. for a period of 4 hours. As a precautionary measure to check the subsequent dissemination of diseases such as basal rot, a pint of formalin may be added for each 35 gallons of water, but the addition of the disinfectant is optional with the importer.

Treatment may be given at the port of first arrival or at any point designated in the permit, but the permittee will be required to have available at such place of treatment the services of a treating plant capable of treating the importa-

tion according to the method to be prescribed by the inspector, which is indicated above. The plant concerned may be owned, or contracted for, by the permittee. Applicants for permits to import narcissus bulbs are asked to state, when submitting the application for permit, the point and premises at which they propose to have the bulbs treated, naming the owner of the plant.

Furthermore, before an inspector will authorize the release of imported bulbs to such plant for treatment, the owner or operator of the treating plant will be asked to certify to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C., that the plant is in good working order and will be available for use in treating the importation.

Shipments not to be treated at or in the vicinity of the port of first arrival may be released for movement in bond to the customs port nearest the premises at which the treatment is to be given. Shipments released from a port for delivery to a treating plant are to be held intact until the permittee has been instructed by a representative of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to proceed with the treatment.

All charges incident to such hot-water treatment are to be met by the importer or owner, but there will be no charges for the services of a plant quarantine inspector to supervise the treatment.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR THE ENTRY OF SEEDS OF LATHYRUS AND VICIA

It has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that sweet pea (*Lathyrus* sp.) and vetch (*Vicia* spp.) seeds imported into this country are frequently infested with one or more species of seed weevils, *Bruchus* spp., including *B. brachialis* Fahr., *B. rufipes* Hbst., and *B. tristiculus* Fahr. *B. brachialis* is reported as established in only a limited area of this country, and *B. rufipes* and *B. tristiculus* are not recorded as occurring in the United States. *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* seeds at present are admitted without inspection in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37. Since no inspection is made of these seeds to determine the presence of injurious insects and consequently no treatment is given to eliminate such infestations when they exist, importations of these seeds constitute a pest risk. Their further entry, therefore, shall meet the requirements governing the entry of tree and shrub seeds.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 2 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, that the seeds of all species and varieties of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* may be imported from any foreign country and locality on and after August 1, 1936, only under permit and upon the compliance with the provisions for the entry of tree and shrub seeds, the importation of which is restricted by regulation 3 of the regulations referred to above.

Done in the city of Washington this 20th day of July, 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48512)

NOTICE OF PERMIT REQUIREMENT FOR THE ENTRY OF SEEDS OF SWEET PEA AND VETCH SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE 37 (T. D. 48257)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1936.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of notice of permit requirement for the entry of seeds of sweet pea (*Lathyrus* sp.) and vetch (*Vicia* spp.), announced by the Secretary

of Agriculture, effective on and after August 1, 1936, is published for the information and guidance of the customs officers and others concerned.

This notice refers only to the restrictions under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, and does not relate in any way to the restrictions on the entry of vetch seeds under the Federal Seed Act (T. D. 44419).

The number of this Treasury decision should be noted as a marginal reference for article 559 of the Customs Regulations of 1931.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

QUARANTINE (FOREIGN) (NO. 7)

LIFT SPECIAL QUARANTINES ON FOREIGN PINE TREES

[Press notice]

JULY 23, 1936.

Foreign Plant Quarantine No. 7, as amended, which prohibits the entry into the United States of white pines, currants, and gooseberries from Europe, Asia, Canada, and Newfoundland, and Foreign Plant Quarantine No. 20, which prohibits the entry of certain pines from Europe, have been lifted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The order, signed July 20 by Acting Secretary of Agriculture W. R. Gregg, becomes effective September 1, 1936. Control will be continued under Foreign Plant Quarantine 37, which provides that plants can be imported only under permit and such safeguards as are necessary to protect against the entry of various pests.

Foreign Plant Quarantine No. 7 was promulgated in 1913 to prevent the introduction into this country of the white pine blister rust, which passes part of its life cycle on currants and gooseberries. The host plants of this serious plant disease can now come in under certain conditions without any risk of spreading it to new localities. Foreign plant quarantine no. 20 was promulgated in 1915 to prevent the entry of the European pine shoot moth. This insect pest is now established in some parts of the eastern United States.

WHITE PINES, CURRANTS, AND GOOSEBERRIES FROM EUROPE, ASIA, CANADA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE 37 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 7

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As promulgated on May 21, 1913, February 29, 1916, and April 21, 1917, respectively, Notice of Quarantine No. 7 and its amendments nos. 1 and 2 prohibited entirely (except for experimental purposes by the Department of Agriculture) the entry into the United States from Europe, Asia, Canada, and Newfoundland of five-leaved pines, currants, and gooseberries. The object of this quarantine was to prevent the introduction into this country of the white pine blister rust, an injurious plant disease. Our present knowledge of the distribution of this disease in this country, and of factors necessary for its establishment, indicates that, under certain conditions, host plants may be permitted entry without the risk of spread of the disease to new localities. For that reason a completely prohibitory quarantine is deemed no longer necessary.

The revocation of quarantine no. 7 automatically places the entry of white pines, currants, and gooseberries under the provisions of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine, and under that quarantine their entry will be regulated in harmony with the restrictions of the Domestic White Pine Blister Rust Quarantine No. 63.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 7 (FOREIGN) WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby

revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 7, White Pine Blister Rust, and its amendments nos. 1 and 2, promulgated May 21, 1913, February 29, 1916, and April 21, 1917, respectively, such revocation to become effective September 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of July 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—PLANT QUARANTINE (T. D. 48501)

NOTICES OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINES PLACED ON ACCOUNT OF WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST (T. D. 33469 AND T. D. 36246) AND EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH (T. D. 35287), BRINGING CERTAIN PLANTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF QUARANTINE 37, THE NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (T. D. 48257)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1936.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The appended copies of notice of lifting of quarantine 7 (foreign), white pine blister rust, as amended, and notice of lifting of quarantine 20, on account of the European pine shoot moth, announced by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective September 1, 1936, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be noted as a marginal reference for articles 559 (a), 560 (a), and 564 (a), Customs Regulations of 1931.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[Then follows the text of the notices of lifting quarantines nos. 7 and 20.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO EUROPEAN PINE-SHOOT MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 20)

PINES, OTHER THAN FIVE-LEAF PINES, FROM EUROPE BROUGHT UNDER QUARANTINE 37 BY REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE 20

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As promulgated March 1, 1915, effective July 1, 1915, Notice of Quarantine No. 20 prohibited the entry of all pines from Europe not already excluded by quarantine. The purpose of the quarantine was to prevent the further introduction of the European pine shoot moth. This insect is now established in certain areas of the eastern portion of the United States and, in view of the concurrent lifting of Notice of Quarantine No. 7 on account of the white-pine blister rust, it now seems desirable to revoke Quarantine No. 20. The entry of all pines from Europe thus automatically falls under the restrictions of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF LIFTING OF QUARANTINE NO. 20 ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH

Under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, I, W. R. Gregg, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby revoke Notice of Quarantine No. 20, on account of the European pine shoot

moth, promulgated March 1, 1915, and effective July 1, 1915, such revocation to become effective September 1, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of July 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

W. R. GREGG,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 18, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced today a revision of the pink bollworm quarantine regulations. The revision adds the Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy to the lightly infested area, due to the recent finding of the pink bollworm in gin trash at Brownsville and San Benito in Cameron County. Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties are included, since seed cotton is moved throughout these counties for ginning without regard to county lines. No other changes are made at this time.

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment modifies the area regulated under the pink bollworm quarantine regulations by bringing under restriction the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy, in the State of Texas. These counties are designated as lightly infested, due to the finding of pink bollworm infestation in gin trash at Brownsville and San Benito in Cameron County. Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties are included, since seed cotton is moved throughout these four counties for ginning without regard to county lines.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Approved Aug. 17, 1936; effective Aug. 17, 1936]

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which were promulgated on December 4, 1935, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS; HEAVILY AND LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas, for the purpose of these regulations, the following counties in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, and Texas, including all cities, districts, towns, townships, and other political subdivisions within their limits:

Arizona area.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

Florida area.—Counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union.

New Mexico area.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and Roosevelt.

Texas area.—Counties of Andrews, Brewster, Cameron, Cochran, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Starr, Terrell, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum; that part of Bailey County lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of league 207; thence west following the northern boundary line of leagues 207, 203, 191, 188, 175, and 171, to the northeast corner of league 171; thence south on the western line of league 171 to the northeast corner of the W. H. L. survey; thence west along the northern boundary of the W. H. L. survey and the northern boundary of secs. 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, and 60 of block A of the M. B. & B. survey to the western boundary of said county; that part of Dawson County lying north and west of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the western boundary line of said county at the northwest corner of sec. 113 of block M; thence in a northeasterly direction on the northern boundary line of secs. 113, 90, 83, 72, 65, 54, 47, and 36 of block M to the northeast corner of sec. 36; thence in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary line of sec. 21 to the northwest corner of sec. 21; thence northeasterly along the northern boundary line of sec. 21 to the northeast corner of sec. 21; thence northwesterly along the western boundary lines of secs. 27 and 30 in said block M to the northwest corner of sec. 30; thence southwesterly along the northern boundary line of sec. 29 of block M to the southwest corner of sec. 17, block C-41; thence north along the western boundary line of secs. 17 and 16 of block C-41 to the Dawson County line; that part of Lamb County lying south of the following-described boundary line: beginning on the east line of said county where the county line intersects the northern boundary line of sec. 9 of the R. M. Thomson survey; thence west following the northern boundary line of secs. 9 and 10 of the R. M. Thomson survey and the northern boundary line of secs. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 of the T. A. Thompson survey and the northern boundary line of leagues 637, 636, and 635 to the southeast corner of league 239; thence north on the eastern boundary line of league 239 to the northeast corner of said league; thence west on the northern boundary line of leagues 239, 238, 233, 222, 218, and 207 to the western boundary line of said county; that part of Midland County lying south and west of the following-described boundary line, to wit: beginning at a point on the Midland-Martin County line, where the lines between secs. 26 and 27, block 37, T. 1 S. intersect said line; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of secs. 27, 34, 39, and 46 in said block; continuing in a southerly direction on the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 37, 58, 60, 1, and 2, of block 37, T. 2 S., a distance of 8 miles to the northwest corner of survey no. 2, T. and P., block 37, T. 3 S.; continuing in the same direction along the west line of surveys nos. 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 35, 38, and 47 of block 37, T. 3 S., to the southwest corner of said survey no. 47; thence in an easterly direction on the south block line and section line of surveys nos. 47 and 48 of said block to the intersection of the Midland and Glasscock County line.

HEAVILY INFESTED AREAS

Of the regulated areas, the following counties and parts of counties are hereby designated as heavily infested within the meaning of these regulations:

Counties of Brewster, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Terrell, in the State of Texas, and all of Hudspeth County in the same State except that part of the northwest corner of said county lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.

LIGHTLY INFESTED AREAS

The following areas are designated as lightly infested:

The counties of Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee, in Arizona;¹ the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jackson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union in Florida; the counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, and

¹Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the *Thurberia weevil* under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

Roosevelt in New Mexico; the entire counties of Andrews, Cameron, Cochran, Ector, El Paso, Gaines, Hidalgo, Hockley, Pecos, Reeves, Starr, Terry, Ward, Willacy, and Yoakum, the regulated parts of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland Counties in Texas, and that part of the northwest corner of Hudspeth County, Tex., lying north and west of a ridge of desert land extending from the banks of the Rio Grande northeasterly through the desert immediately west of the town of McNary, such ridge being an extension of the northwest boundary line of sec. 11, block 65½.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 17, 1936.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of August 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Foregoing amendment was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the regulated area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1936.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated amendment no. 1 to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, effective on and after August 17, 1936. The amendment modifies the area regulated under those regulations by bringing under restriction the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy, in the State of Texas. These counties are now being designated as lightly infested. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in The Herald, Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 31, 1936.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 1, 1936.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of Plant Quarantine No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders), and also a copy of revised regulations in connection therewith dated August 18, 1936, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

The principal changes affecting the Postal Service consist of the extension of the regulated area to add the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy, Tex., to the area designated as lightly infested by the pink bollworm.

Very truly yours,

C. B. EILENBERGER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 414.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS REMOVED AS A CONDITION FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF BALED LINT AND LINTERS, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF FROM THE COUNTIES OR PORTIONS OF COUNTIES OF THE PINK BOLLWORM REGULATED AREAS IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS DESCRIBED BELOW

[Issued under regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52—Domestic]

SEPTEMBER 28, 1936.

In accordance with the authorizations contained in regulations 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Quarantine No. 52 (domestic), on account of the pink bollworm, notice is

hereby given that baled cotton lint, baled cotton linters, and products thereof from all of Lea and Roosevelt Counties of the pink bollworm regulated area in New Mexico and from that part of the pink bollworm regulated area in Texas comprising the counties of Andrews, Cochran, Ector, Gaines, Hockley, Terry, and Yoakum, and those parts of the counties of Bailey, Dawson, Lamb, and Midland particularly described in regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 52 (revised), may be moved interstate without restriction, other than that a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture must be secured and attached to the articles or shipping papers in accordance with the methods prescribed in Regulation 15 of said quarantine.

The removal of treatment requirements for the above-mentioned products is considered safe due to the fact that no pink bollworm infestation has been found in the above-described areas during the 1935 season.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[The above circular was sent to all common carriers in the States of Texas and New Mexico.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SANITARY EXPORT CERTIFICATION

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The service providing for the certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries is conducted under authority granted in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture. In appropriation acts for the fiscal years prior to and including the fiscal year 1934, authority was granted to certify "domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds, and nursery stock and other plants for propagation." In subsequent appropriation acts authority was granted to certify all domestic plants and plant products. The changes in this revision of the Inspection and Certification Regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements takes cognizance of the extension of the authority to inspect products not heretofore certified for export. Provisions have also been made to certify plant products on the basis of the inspections made by cooperating State and Federal agencies. For the sake of brevity the title of the inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements has been changed to Regulations Governing Sanitary Export Certification.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Pursuant to the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts "For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, of domestic plants and plant products when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, * * * *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts"—

I, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to carry out the purpose of the aforesaid acts, do prescribe the following revised rules and regulations, which shall become and be effective on and after September 21, 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture this 19th day of September 1936.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. The act.—The following provision of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and for the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for other purposes", approved May 17, 1935 (Public, No. 62, 74th Cong.), or any future act of Congress conferring like authority: "For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, of domestic plants and plant products, when offered for export, and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, * * * *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Par. 2. Secretary.—The Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Par. 3. Bureau.—The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Par. 4. Products.—Domestic plants and plant products.

Par. 5. Inspector.—An inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, or other person authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify to shippers and other interested parties, as to the sanitary condition of the products inspected under the act.

Par. 6. Office of inspection.—The office of an inspector of products covered by these regulations.

Par. 7. Certificate.—A certificate of the sanitary condition of the products concerned, based on inspection of representative samples, issued by an inspector under the act.

Par. 8. Regulations.—Rules and regulations of the Secretary under the act.

Par. 9. Consignment.—Any shipment of products assembled and inspected at one place at one time and covered by one application, or any mail shipment consigned to one consignee.

REGULATION 2. ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is charged with the supervision of the performance of all duties arising in the administration of the act.

REGULATION 3. WHERE SERVICE IS OFFERED

SECTION 1. Certification may be made at the following ports of export, where inspectors of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are located:

Baltimore, Md.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Port Arthur, Tex.
Bellingham, Wash.	Houston, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Boston, Mass.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Presidio, Tex.
Brownsville, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Rio Grande City, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Laredo, Tex.	Roma, Tex.
Calexico, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	San Diego, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Mercedes, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Miami, Fla.	San Juan, P. R.
Del Rio, Tex.	Mobile, Ala.	San Pedro, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	Naco, Ariz.	San Ysidro, Calif.
Douglas, Ariz.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
El Paso, Tex.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
Galveston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.	Ysleta, Tex.
Hidalgo, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.	

REGULATION 4. PRODUCTS COVERED

SECTION 1. Domestic plants and plant products when offered for export.

REGULATION 5. APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION

SECTION 1. A written application shall be made on forms provided for the purpose setting forth such information as is called for, as far in advance as possible, and shall be filed in the office of inspection at the port of certification.

SEC. 2. Each application shall be deemed filed when delivered to the proper office of certification. When such application is filed, a record showing the date and time of filing shall be made in such office.

REGULATION 6. INSPECTION

SECTION 1. The applicant shall cause the product for which inspection is requested to be made accessible for inspection and identification and to be so placed as to permit efficient inspection for insects and plant diseases of representative samples of all grades or kinds of products.

SEC. 2. All labor involved in the inspection, including the moving, opening, and closing of containers shall be furnished by the applicant.

SEC. 3. Certificates may be refused for failure to carry out fully any of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 4. No inspector shall inspect any products in which he or a member of his family is directly or indirectly financially interested.

REGULATION 7. CERTIFICATES

SECTION 1. For each consignment of products for which certification is requested, the inspector shall sign and issue a separate certificate based on the findings of the inspection.

SEC. 2. The original certificate shall immediately upon its issuance be delivered or mailed to the applicant or a person designated by him.

SEC. 3. One copy of each certificate shall be filed in the office of certification, and one forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

SEC. 4. The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may authorize inspectors to issue certificates on the basis of inspections made by cooperating Federal and State agencies under requirements and conditions approved by him.

SEC. 5. Inspectors may issue new certificates on a basis of inspections for previous certifications when the previously issued certificates can be canceled before they have been accepted by the phytopathological authorities of the country of destination involved.

REGULATION 8. FEES

SECTION 1. For each certificate issued the fee shall be \$1.

SEC. 2. A fee of \$1 shall be charged for extra copies of certificates requested after the original certificate and its accompanying copies have been issued.

SEC. 3. All fees shall be paid by check, money order, or draft made payable to disbursing clerk, United States Department of Agriculture. Such collections shall be promptly forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at the close of each week to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

REGULATION 9. PUBLICATIONS

SECTION 1. Publications under the act and these regulations shall be made in Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and such other media as the chief of that Bureau may from time to time designate for the purpose.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after September 21, 1936, and shall supersede the inspection and certification regulations to meet foreign sanitary requirements promulgated July 23, 1931.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1936.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PUBLIC HEARING CALLED TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UTAH ON ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE

[Press notice]

AUGUST 21, 1936.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah on account of the peach mosaic disease will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936.

The peach mosaic disease was first observed in Texas in 1931 by Federal inspectors and was identified by the Bureau of Plant Industry as a previously unknown virus disease. The presence of this disease has since been determined in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

Special investigations begun in 1931 by the United States Department of Agriculture to determine the cause of the disease and the methods of control have resulted in finding that the disease is communicable and is spreading in the manner of a contagious disease, but the exact cause or nature of the contagion is unknown. From this information it appears advisable to prohibit or restrict the shipment of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from the infected States in an effort to prevent its spread to other peach districts.

With the onset of the disease, a peach mosaic infected tree develops shortened internodes, the blade and leaf axils start intergrowth in profusion, and the leaf blades develop striking mosaic patterns and in many instances are small, narrow, irregular in outline, and crinkly. After the disease appears there is a notable decrease in the average size of the fruit, which is apt to be irregular in shape and the texture of the pulp is inclined to be pithy.

The hearing is called by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UTAH ON ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE

AUGUST 19, 1936.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that peach mosaic, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936, in order that any persons interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

CHANGE IN DATE AND PLACE OF PUBLIC HEARING RELATIVE TO PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 9, 1936.

Under date of August 19, 1936, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice announcing that a public hearing would be held to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah,

on account of the peach mosaic disease, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected. The notice stated that the hearing would be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936.

Since the release of the notice it has been found desirable to extend the scope of the hearing to include the State of Arizona, where the disease has recently been found, and to change the date and place of the hearing to 10 a. m., September 21, 1936, in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, 319 North Fourth Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex. The change in date and place is made for the convenience of those in the affected States who may desire to attend the hearing.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PLACE AND DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, AND UTAH, ON ACCOUNT OF THE PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE; ALSO THE INCLUSION OF ARIZONA IN THE STATES TO BE CONSIDERED

SEPTEMBER 8, 1936.

The purpose of this announcement is to change the place and date of public hearing to be held to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, on account of the peach mosaic disease, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from those States or from any districts therein designated as infected; also to extend the scope of the hearing to include the State of Arizona where the disease has recently been found.

The original notice, dated August 19, 1936, stated that the hearing would be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in room 2050, Bureau of Agricultural Economics conference room, Extensible Building, Independence Avenue and Fourteenth Street SW., Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., September 14, 1936. Since the release of the notice it has been found desirable to change the place and date of the hearing from Washington, D. C., to a more convenient location and time for those in the affected States who may desire to attend.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that peach mosaic, a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in portions of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah, and of restricting or prohibiting the movement of peach and nectarine trees and parts thereof from these States or from any districts therein designated as infected.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the Chamber of Commerce Auditorium, 319 North Fourth Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex., at 10 a. m., September 21, 1936, in order that any persons interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

B. P. Q. 348, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

REGULATIONS TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF COTTONSEED PESTS

Decree no. 671, October 30, 1933 (see supplement no. 2 to B. P. Q. 348), was superseded by decree no. 1031, September 30, 1935, which in turn, has been superseded by decree no. 226, March 31, 1936, a translation of which follows:

FUMIGATION REQUIRED TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF PINK BOLLWORM

ARTICLE 1. Cottonseed imported into Chile for the production of oil, unginned cotton, and the containers thereof, proceeding from regions where the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) exists shall be fumigated or treated by heat before embarkation, in such a manner as to destroy all insects contained in the shipment.

The phytosanitary authority of the exporting country shall certify to the fumigation in the phytosanitary certificate that must accompany the shipment, in accordance with article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police. (See Basic Law, p. 1, B. P. Q. 348.)

ART. 2. If on arrival in Chile a consignment of cottonseed is found to carry live insects, despite compliance with the requirements of the preceding article, it shall be fumigated, the operation to begin within 24 hours after unloading. If fumigation cannot be effected within the designated period, the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal shall prevent the unloading of the shipment or proceed with its destruction after the lapse of 24 hours from unloading.

ART. 3. If the certificate referred to in article 1 cannot be obtained, the shipment shall be fumigated on board, before unloading is begun in the Chilean port, for a minimum period of 12 hours. If this treatment does not prove efficacious, a second fumigation shall be applied on board or on lighters or barges, and its landing shall not be permitted while live insects are found in the shipment.

Fumigation on board may be waived if the operation can be effected on lighters or barges on condition that both the unloading of such a shipment and the fumigation are carried out not less than 500 meters from shore. The shipment shall not be landed while specimens of live pink bollworms or other insects are found therein.

ART. 4. Shipments of cottonseed arriving by land, if not supported by the fumigation certificate referred to in article 1, shall be returned to the country of origin within a minimum period that will be determined by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal, or destroyed if the return is not effected within the stipulated period.

ART. 5. In all cases, this seed shall be ground immediately after it is received, preference being given over any other, and not allowing the work to stop until the entire shipment has been manufactured.

ART. 6. The foregoing measures will not be required for seed proceeding from regions where pink bollworm does not exist, if such seed is subjected to the general provisions relating to the importation of seeds. In such case the certificate shall explicitly declare that pink bollworm does not exist in the region where the seed was produced.

THE COTTON STAINER, *DYSDERCUS* SP.

ART. 7. The phytosanitary certificate accompanying cottonseed intended for the production of oil proceeding from regions in which the cotton stainer, *Dysdercus* sp., exists shall clearly affirm that the shipment does not contain that insect. If the said insect does not occur in the region, that fact shall be stamped on the certificate.

ART. 8. The seed shall be inspected on board in the port of destination by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal.

ART. 9. If live cotton stainers are found, it will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the second article of this decree.

ART. 10. Unginned cotton or cottonseed imported from regions where the pink bollworm or the cotton stainer exist shall meet the requirements of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

ART. 11. Importation of cotton will be permitted only in sacks; these shall be so strong that they will not tear or burst during transportation or in lading or unloading. The unloading of torn sacks will not be permitted.

COTTONSEED INTENDED FOR SOWING

ART. 12. The importation of seeds for sowing from regions in which pink bollworm occurs is prohibited, and all the other measures indicated in the present decree will be applied to the said seed.

SAMPLES IMPORTED BY MAIL

ART. 13. Samples without value arriving by mail will comply with the requirements of article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police only. (See p. 1, B. P. Q. 348.)

ART. 14. Decree No. 1031 of September 30, 1935, is revoked.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q. 348, Supplement No. 5.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

SEPTEMBER 10, 1936.

IMPORTATION OF BENEFICIAL INSECTS

[Decree No. 458, Apr. 27, 1935]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of insects beneficial to agriculture, or of those which are natural enemies of others that constitute pests, may be effected only by the Phytosanitary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile.

ART. 2. The importation of other insects of direct economic value to private persons, such as bees, silkworms, etc., may be effected, provided that all the requirements established by the Law of Phytosanitary Police for the importation of plants, or parts thereof, are complied with.

ART. 3. Relates to the importation of birds, rodents, and other small animals, and article 4 deals with penalties for violations.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. P. Q. 357, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

JULY 20, 1936.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Decree No. 69595, October 25, 1935, authorizes the importation of plants and plant products in general through the port of Mendoza, in addition to the ports of Buenos Aires and Bahia Blanca already designated. (See p. 3, B. P. Q. 357.)

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 370, revised, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

GRADING OF FRUITS

On page 3 of B. E. P. Q. 370 it is indicated that plums, quinces, apples, and pears may be imported into Palestine from the United States and certain other countries without a phytosanitary certificate if of the following grades: Fancy No. 1, Extra Fancy, and Fancy.

These grades do not correspond exactly to the United States standard grades for apples and pears, there being no United States grade Fancy No. 1, but apparently were based on the United States standards, therefore, the question was taken up with the authorities of Palestine.

Under date Jerusalem, August 8, 1936, the American Consul General dispatched the following reply:

"Department of Agriculture and Fisheries states Palestine grade fruit Fancy No. 1 means U. S. No. 1 and that Palestine Government will accept without

certificate (phytosanitary certificate) the following United States grades: U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1, Extra Fancy, and Fancy."

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 379, Supplement No. 1.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936.

DISINFECTION OF CHESTNUTS REQUIRED

[Resolution of Jan. 25, 1936; Diario Oficial, Jan. 29, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. The obligatory certification of the disinfection of chestnuts (*Castanea vulgaris*) imported from any source, is hereby established.

The presence of the lepidopteron *Laspeyresia* sp., and of the coleopteron *Balaninus* sp., in any stage of development, being verified by inspection in the port of destination, the Servico de Defesa Sanitaria Vegetal, at the request and expense of the consignees, will subject the shipment to a new disinfection, providing that the infestation does not exceed 2 percent, the interested persons being subjected to other precautionary measures deemed necessary.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 406.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

JULY 18, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the British Colony of Malta has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that Colony.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original ordinance and Government notices, and reviewed by the director of agriculture of Malta.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH COLONY OF MALTA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Ordinance no. III of 1876 (June 20, 1876).

It shall be lawful for the Head of the Government, whenever, in his opinion, there is reason to believe that any agricultural produce in any country out of the island of Malta and its dependencies, is affected with a disease which, by the introduction of such produce into those islands, might be introduced into and spread within those islands, to prohibit, by a notice in the Government Gazette, the importation of the said produce from the country and from any other country into which the importation of the same produce from the former country be not prohibited.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cottonseed from places infected with anthrax (Government Notice No. 21 of Jan. 30, 1914, p. 3).

Potatoes from France: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say (Government notice of Sept. 11, 1922).

Plants, parts of plants, tomatoes, and raw vegetables: Importation prohibited from European France, North America, Belgium, and Luxembourg, to prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, and San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst. (Government Notice No. 175 of July 28, 1923, as amended by no. 272, of Aug. 1, 1932, p. 3).

Potatoes from northern Africa: Importation prohibited to prevent the introduction of pests dangerous to the domestic potato crop (Government Notice No. 236 of Aug. 27, 1924).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Cottonseed from places not declared infected with anthrax: Must be accompanied by a certificate from the British consular authority or the local government authority affirming that anthrax is not prevalent in the district in which the cottonseed was grown (Government Notice No. 21, art. 1 (c), of Jan. 30, 1914, p. 3).

Potatoes: Must be accompanied by shipper's declaration of freedom of land where grown from potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum*, and a certificate of competent authority to the same effect (Government Notice No. 21, art. 1 (d) of Jan. 30, 1914, p. 3).

Plants, roots, or garden soil from any Mediterranean port: Must be accompanied by an antiphylloxera certificate (Government Notice No. 21, art. 3, Jan. 30, 1914).

Citrus fruits: Importation subject to inspection on arrival, with action according to findings (Government Notice No. 21, art. 4, Jan. 30, 1914, p. 4).

Sulla seed, *Hedysarum coronarium* L.: If imported after March is liable to seizure and detention in Government bonded store until January 1 of the following year, unless certified by competent authority of country of origin that the seed is over 12 months old (Government notice of June 11, 1920, p. 4).

Live plants from Great Britain: Subject to inspection on arrival; if found infested by Colorado potato beetle, will be disposed of as the superintendent of agriculture may direct (Government Notice No. 387, of Sept. 20, 1933).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

All imports made by the Department of Agriculture (Government Notice No. 352, Sept. 3, 1927, p. 5).

From the foregoing it would appear that the only plant material admissible from the United States comprises fresh fruits, including citrus fruits; dried, desiccated, canned, candied, or preserved fruits and vegetables; nuts, dried beans, peas, etc., seeds, and cereals, for which neither import permits nor inspection certificates are required.

IMPORT REGULATIONS

[Government Notice No. 21 of Jan. 30, 1914]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ARTICLE 1. The importation of the following articles is prohibited:

(a) Revoked by Government Notice No. 448, October 24, 1933.

(b) Revoked by Government Notice No. 448, October 24, 1933.

(c) Cottonseed, arriving or originating from infected places, or in any other case, unless accompanied by a certificate from the British consular authority, or, where there is no such authority, from the local government authority, to the effect that anthrax is not prevalent in the district in which such cottonseed was grown.

(d) Potatoes, unless accompanied by the following documents:

(1) Statutory declaration by the shipper, naming the place of origin and stating that such potatoes were not grown on land infected with potato wart or black scab (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

(2) A certificate from the inspector of agriculture or other equivalent authority of the place from which the potatoes are imported, stating that the locality in which the potatoes were grown is free from that disease.

Consignments of potatoes not accompanied by the documents above mentioned shall, on importation, be liable to be inspected, at the expense of the consignee, by the inspector of agriculture, who may give such directions and take such steps as he may consider necessary, including the prohibition of the disposal of consignments locally for seed purposes. (As amended by Government Notice No. 342 of Oct. 20, 1926.)

ART. 2. Concerning the importation of cuttings or shoots of grapevines (*Vitis* spp.) was revoked by Government Notice No. 448 of October 24, 1933.

ART. 3. The importation of plants, roots, or garden soil from any port in the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by an antiphylloxera certificate (as approved by the International Phylloxera Conference, Berne, Nov. 3, 1881) signed by the proper authority.

ART. 4. Citrus fruits shall, on importation, be liable to be inspected at the expense of the consignee, by the inspection officer for plant diseases, who may give such directions and take such steps as he may consider necessary. (As amended by Government Notice of Dec. 18, 1923.)

IMPORTATION OF SULLA SEED RESTRICTED

[Government notice of June 11, 1920]

Consignments of Sulla seeds (*Hedysarum coronarium* L., French honeysuckle or sulla clover) imported after March are liable to be seized and kept, at the expense and risk of the importer, in a Government bonded store until January 1 of the following year, unless the consignment be accompanied by a certificate from the superintendent of agriculture, or from another equivalent authority in the country of origin, that the seed is over 12 months old and is of good germinating quality.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FROM FRANCE AND NORTH AMERICA

[Government Notice No. 175 of July 28, 1923, as amended by No. 272 of Aug. 1, 1932]

To prevent the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say, and San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., the importation into the islands is prohibited of all trees, shrubs, cuttings, tubers, bulbs, and flowering roots, tomatoes, and raw vegetables from European France and North America.

DEPARTMENTAL IMPORTATIONS UNRESTRICTED

[Government Notice No. 352 of Sept. 3, 1927]

All imports to be made by the Department of Agriculture are exempted from the prohibitions contained in all Government notices issued in virtue of Ordinance No. III of 1876.

B. E. P. Q. 407 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 304).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF DENMARK

JULY 18, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Denmark has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the texts of law no. 140 of July 1, 1927, the order of February 22, 1935, and other orders, and was reviewed by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original texts should be consulted.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, KINGDOM OF DENMARK

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law no. 140, of July 1, 1927.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes: Importation prohibited from any country in which potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes or eelworms (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), or Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) have been determined during the last 10 years (order of Feb. 22, 1935, p. 5).

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.): Importation of all species prohibited (order of Jan. 29, 1929, p. 5).

Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga* (*douglasi*) *taxifolia* Brit.): Importation of plants and seeds prohibited (order of July 17, 1929, p. 5).

Vegetable mold, composts, and animal manures: Importation prohibited (order of Feb. 22, 1935, art. 1, p. 5).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Plants and parts of plants with adhering soil, including fruit and other trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, bedding plants, potted plants, etc.: Importation permitted if shipped direct from the place of production to the importer and if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official plant inspection service of the country of origin in prescribed form (order of Feb. 22, 1935, p. 2).

Potatoes from countries in which potato wart, potato nematode, and Colorado potato beetle are not known to have occurred during the last 10 years, if shipped in new containers and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official plant inspection service of the country of origin in prescribed form (order of Feb. 22, 1935, p. 5).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Cut asparagus, mushrooms, aquatic plants, mosses for wreaths, and sphagnum moss (order of Feb. 22, 1935, pp. 2 and 3).

Fresh fruits and vegetables, other than rooted vegetables and root crops in general (order of Feb. 22, 1935).

PROVISIONS OF THE BASIC LEGISLATION

Law no. 140, July 1, 1927, authorizes the Danish Minister of Agriculture to take the necessary measures to prevent the introduction into the Kingdom of Denmark of plant diseases and pests that are regarded as dangerous to agricultural, horticultural, and silvicultural plants, and which have not hitherto become established in Denmark, or which are of limited distribution; to combat such diseases and pests by prohibiting the sowing or planting or transportation of cultivated plants; by the disinfection or destruction of such plants and their packing which might serve to spread the parasites; by isolating certain areas; by disinfecting warehouses, implements, etc.; or by any other means suitable for combating such parasites.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

[Order of Feb. 22, 1935, as amended by that of Aug. 26, 1935]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

Direct shipment and phytosanitary certificate required

ARTICLE 1. The importation of plants and parts of plants with adhering soil, such as fruit and other trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, rooted vegetables, bulbs, tubers, bedding plants, potted plants, etc., is permitted on condition that the shipment is made direct from the place of production to the importer, that it is

accompanied by a certificate issued by an official plant-inspection service of the country of origin, and that this certificate be presented to the customs authorities at the port of entry. Plants, the roots of which have been washed, also are affected by these regulations, but they do not apply to cut asparagus, mushrooms, aquatic plants, mosses for wreaths, and sphagnum moss.

The importation of vegetable mold, composts, and animal manures is prohibited.

Character of certificate

ART. 2. The certificate, which must be attached to the bill of lading, shall be issued by the plant-inspection service within a period of 1 month prior to exportation from the country of origin. It shall affirm that the place where the plants were grown is free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes or eelworms (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and Colorado potato beetle ((*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), and that it is situated at least 5 km from any place where the potato wart and potato nematode have been observed during the past 10 years, and not less than 50 km from any infestation of Colorado potato beetle within the same period.

The certificate shall also indicate the country of origin, the place where the products were grown, the name and address of the grower, the date, and it shall be provided with the official seal or stamp of the inspection service.

At the foot of the certificate the grower must indicate the number and kind of packages included in the shipment, and declare that the plants were shipped direct from the place of production to the importer.

ART. 3. The provisions concerning the importation of elms, Douglas firs, and potatoes of January 29, 1929, July 17, 1929, and February 22, 1935, are not affected by the present order.

The form of certificate required by the Danish Government appears below:

 (Name of the country of origin) No. -----

Certificate of origin

This is to certify that the plants included in the shipment described below were grown by ----- at -----

(Name of grower) (Postal address of place where grown)

a locality free from infection by potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes or eelworms (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and Colorado potato beetle ((*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say), and situated at least 5 km from any place where potato wart and potato nematodes have occurred during the last 10 years, and not less than 50 km from any place where the Colorado potato beetle has been observed during the same period.

Seal of the official Plant Inspection Service.

 Chief, Plant Inspection Service.

The undersigned grower hereby declares that the shipment comprises ----- packages containing -----, which

(Number) (Number and kind of plants)

are being shipped direct from the place of production to -----

(Name and address of consignee)

 (Name of grower)

 (Postal address)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Order of Feb. 22, 1935]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

ARTICLE 1. (1) No potatoes may be imported into Denmark from any country in which potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato nematodes (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), or Colorado potato beetle ((*Doryphora*) *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) have been determined during the past 10 years. (This, of course, has the effect of a prohibition against the importation of potatoes from the United States.) Provision is made in this article

for the importation, under certification, of potatoes from countries free from wart disease.

ARTS. 2 and 3 relate to inspection on arrival and entry procedure.

TRANSIT NOT REGARDED AS IMPORTATION

ART. 4. The transit of potatoes will not be regarded as importation if the shipment is made on a through bill of lading and the potatoes are securely packed, or the lading in the Danish port is made from vessel to vessel (or railroad car) without being unladen upon the dock.

IMPORTATION OF ELMS PROHIBITED

[Order of Jan. 29, 1929]

The importation into Denmark of all species and varieties of elm (*Ulmus*) is prohibited until further orders.

IMPORTATION OF DOUGLAS FIRS PROHIBITED

[Order of July 17, 1929]

The importation into Denmark of plants and parts of plants, including the seeds, of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga (douglasi) taxifolia* Brit.) is prohibited until further orders.

B. E. P. Q. 408.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

JULY 18, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Irish Free State has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country. This information was previously included in Circular P. Q. C. A. 327; however, since the plant-quarantine restrictions of Great Britain have been recently revised, whereas those of the Irish Free State have not, and, since the Irish Free State is not a part of the United Kingdom, it was deemed desirable to publish this summary separately.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the text of the Destructive Insects and Pests (Ireland) Order, 1922, and subsequent plant-quarantine orders and was reviewed by the Department of Agriculture of the Irish Free State.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTAT EIREANN)

BASIC LEGISLATION

Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to 1929.

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Elm trees (*Ulmus* spp.) from any country outside of Ireland, to prevent the introduction of the Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi* (*Cerastostomella ulmi* (Schwartz) Buisman) and *Micrococcus ulmi* (order of Feb. 1, 1929, p. 8).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Certification required

(a) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts thereof, except seeds, for propagation;

(b) Potatoes; and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting;

(c) Seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing;

(d) Gooseberries;

(e) Chrysanthemums; rooted and unrooted cuttings;

(f) Raw apples from the United States;

(g) Vegetables and tomatoes, and living plants other than those indicated in items (a) and (b), except potatoes.

For details on the certification of items (a) to (e) see the third schedule (pp. 4 and 5). The original certificates should be mailed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Dublin, C. 17 (Rúnaí, An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Baile Átha Cliath, M. 17, Saorstát Éireann). A model of the certificate required for item (f) is furnished on page 5; this certificate should accompany the consignment concerned and be delivered to an officer of customs and excise on arrival.

The Colorado beetle order of November 30, 1931, prescribes that the products included in item (g), originating in any country other than European France, shall be accompanied by two copy certificates in the form indicated in the third schedule, issued by a duly authorized official, or by a certificate of origin visaed by a local authority.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Seeds and fresh fruits, other than those above mentioned.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1922

ARTICLE 1. This order shall come into operation December 4, 1922.

DEFINITIONS

ART. 2. "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

"Plant", where the context permits, includes tree and shrub, and the fruit, seeds, tubers, bulbs, layers, cuttings, or any other parts of a plant.

"Landing" includes importation by mail.

RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF PLANTS

ART. 3. (1) The landing in the Irish Free State from any country other than Great Britain and the Channel Islands of any of the plants mentioned in the first schedule to this order is prohibited except in accordance with the regulations set out in the third schedule.

(2) The importer of any plant the landing of which is regulated by this article shall comply with the regulations set out in the third schedule.

(3) This article shall not apply to any plant the landing of which is authorized by a general license issued by the Department, or by a special license issued by an inspector or other authorized person, or to a consignment of a plant to the Department for experimental or scientific purposes.

Articles 4 to 12 of the order relate to internal and administrative matters.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(a) All living plants with a persistent woody stem above ground, and parts of the same, except seeds, when for use in propagation, such as fruit trees, stocks and stools, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs and grafts, layers, and cuttings thereof.

(b) All potatoes, and all tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and hop stocks for planting.

(c) Seeds of onions and of leeks for sowing.

(d) Gooseberries, bushes and fruit.

(e) Unrooted cuttings and rooted plants of chrysanthemums (amendment of Nov. 27, 1927).

SECOND SCHEDULE

Fungi

Black knot of plum and cherry, *Plowrightia morbosa* (Schw.) Sacc.
 Fire or pear blight, *Bacillus amylovorus* Trev.
 Chestnut canker, *Endothia parasitica* (Murr.) And. and And.
 Potato wart disease, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.
 Onion and leek smut, *Urocystis cepulae* Frost.
 Downy mildew of hops, *Pseudoperonospora* (*Peronoplasmopora*) *humuli* Miy. and Tak.

Insects

Grape phylloxera, *Phylloxera* (*vastatrix*) *vitifoliae* Fitch.
 Apple red bug, *Lygidea mendax* Reut.
 Dark apple red bug, *Heterocordylus malinus* Reut.
 Pear tingid, *Stephanitis pyri* Fab.
 Colorado potato beetle, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.
 Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar* Hbst.
 Potato tuber worm (*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.
 Eastern tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma americana* Fab.
 Forest tent caterpillar, *Malacosoma disstria* Hbn.
 Oriental fruit moth (*Cydia*) *Grapholitha molesta* Busck.
 San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.
 White peach scale (*Diaspis*) *Aulacaspis pentagona* Targ.
 Apple maggot, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh.
 Cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cerasi* L.
 European cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis cingulata* Loew.
 Black cherry fruit fly, *Rhagoletis fausta* O. S.
 Currant fruit fly, *Epochra canadensis* Loew.
 Chrysanthemum gall midge, *Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew (amendment of Nov. 24, 1927).

THIRD SCHEDULE

Regulations governing the importation of plants into the Irish Free State

1. The restrictions on landing imposed by the order and these regulations do not apply to plants the landing of which is authorized by a general license issued by the Department or by a special license issued by an inspector or other authorized person, or to consignments of plants to the Department for experimental or scientific purposes.

Inspection and certification required

2. (a) In the case of an importation of plants otherwise than by mail from a country whose plant-inspection service is recognized for the time being, each consignment must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued after inspection, and not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment, by a duly authorized official of the country whence the plants are exported, in the form prescribed below. One copy of the certificate must be produced to the customs officer at the port of entry, and the other copy must be forwarded by the importer to the consignee. In the case of consignments imported by mail a copy of the prescribed certificate need not be produced to the customs officer, but a copy must be affixed to each package.

The original of the certificate must be mailed by the exporter, before the plants are shipped, to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin, C. 17, Irish Free State (Runai, An Roinn Talmhaischta, Baile Atha Cliath, M. 17, Saorstát Éireann).

Certificate of examination of plants

No. _____

This is to certify that the plants included in the package or consignment described below were thoroughly inspected by _____,
 (Name)

a duly authorized official of _____, on _____,
 (Name of inspection service) (Date)

and were found or believed by him to be healthy and free from any of the plant diseases or pests named in the second schedule.

Additional certificate for potatoes

Further, it is hereby certified that no case of the disease known as potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc. has occurred on the farm or holding where the potatoes included in this consignment were grown, nor within 500 yards (approximately 0.5 km) thereof.

Signed_____

Official title_____

Description of shipment

(To be supplied by the shipper)

Number and description of packages_____

Marks_____

Description of plants_____

Grown at_____

Name and address of exporter_____

Name and address of consignee_____

Name of vessel_____

Date of shipment_____

Port of shipment_____

Port of landing in the Irish Free State_____

Approximate date of landing_____

Signed_____

(Shipper's signature)

(b) Any imported plants which on inspection are found to be unhealthy or attacked by any insect or pest mentioned in the second schedule, and which, in the judgment of the inspector or other authorized person, cannot be cleaned by disinfection or other treatment shall, with packing and package, either be destroyed or returned to the country of exportation by the importer.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF POTATOES AND GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT BUSHES, EXCEPT UNDER LICENSE AND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Prior to the promulgation of the order of 1922, the landing in Ireland of potatoes or of gooseberry or currant bushes was prohibited, save in cases in which the consignee in Ireland obtained a license from the Department authorizing the landing of the consignment. This restriction applied to the importation of such plants from Great Britain, as well as from other countries, and has been continued in force under the order of 1922, so far as relates to any part of Ireland within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State Government. The Department has issued a general license permitting the importation of "new" potatoes; that is, potatoes landed before May 16 of the year in which they were lifted. Consequently, the consignee is not required at present to obtain a license for the importation of such potatoes, but if imported from places outside of Great Britain and the Channel Islands these potatoes must be accompanied by the certificate required under the order. As regards all other potatoes, as well as gooseberry and currant bushes, not only must the consignments be accompanied by the prescribed certificate, but the consignee must obtain beforehand a license from the Department in respect of each consignment, authorizing its importation. Exporters, therefore, are advised not to forward potatoes, with the exception above referred to, or gooseberry or currant bushes, to any part of Ireland within the jurisdiction of the Irish Free State Government, without first assuring themselves that the requisite license has been obtained by the consignee.

GRADE CERTIFICATE MUST ACCOMPANY RAW APPLES GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Importation of Raw Apples Order of Aug. 23, 1930]

To prevent the introduction of the apple maggot, *Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh, the importation into the Irish Free State between July 7 and November 15 of each year, of any raw apples grown in the United States of America is hereby prohibited unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate signed by a

duly authorized inspector of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the form set out in the schedule hereto.

The certificate shall be delivered to an officer of customs and excise at the same time as and together with the entry relating to the consignment.

In the absence of the certificate such potatoes shall be forthwith destroyed by and at the expense of the importer unless they are reexported or are disposed of in accordance with the terms of a license issued by an inspector.

SCHEDULE

[Certificate to accompany raw apples grown in the United States and imported into the Irish Free State between July 7 and Nov. 15]

This is to certify that the raw apples included in the package or consignment described below are of one of the following grades as recognized by the United States of North America:

For barrel apples:

U. S. Fancy.

U. S. No. 1.

For boxed apples:

Extra Fancy.

Fancy.

Signature_____

Official status_____

Date_____

Description of consignment

Number and nature of packages_____

Distinguishing marks_____

Variety of apples_____

Name and address of consignee_____

Name of vessel_____

Date of shipment_____

Port of shipment_____

IMPORTATION OF ELM TREES PROHIBITED

[Order of Feb. 1, 1929]

To prevent the introduction of pests of elm trees, including the Dutch elm disease, *Graphium ulmi* (*Ceratostomella ulmi* (Schwartz) Buisman) and *Micrococcus ulmi*, the importation into the Irish Free State from all other countries is prohibited.

B. E. P. Q. 409.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, FREE CITY OF DANZIG

JULY 20, 1936.

POLISH RESTRICTIONS APPLIED TO FREE CITY OF DANZIG

On the basis of an agreement dated August 6, 1934, between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, the plant-quarantine restrictions of Poland, as promulgated in the decree of the Polish Minister of Finance on customs procedure, of October 4, 1933 (Dziennik Ustaw R. P. No. 77/552, Oct. 9, 1933), have been taken over by and applied to Danzig. However, the special authorization to import potatoes prescribed by article 1 of that decree is not required for the importation of potatoes into Danzig, but the other restrictions on the entry of potatoes remain applicable. (See B. E. P. Q. 368.)

TRANSIT REQUIREMENTS

A decree of the Free City of Danzig, dated July 15, 1935, relating to the transit of potatoes, plants, seeds, and fruits named in articles 1 and 2 of the Polish decree of October 4, 1933 (see pp. 2 and 4 of B. E. P. Q. 368), through the Free City of Danzig, prescribes that for such transit the certificates provided for in those articles are necessary. However, that requirement does not apply if those products are forwarded in securely closed and sealed railroad cars without unloading, or in securely closed and undamaged containers, and when the products mentioned in article 2 must be unladen in the port of Danzig into closed railroad cars.

COLORING OF SEEDS NOT REQUIRED FOR COMMERCIAL SAMPLES

The same decree exempts commercial samples of seeds not exceeding 10 grams gross weight from the requirements of coloring and certification of purity prescribed by articles 5 and 7 of the Polish decree of October 4, 1933. (See pp. 7 and 8 of B. E. P. Q. 368.) The same exemption is extended to shipments and seeds that are imported through scientific institutes and research stations for scientific investigations. These samples and shipments may be imported without restriction. The model certificates are set forth in Supplement No. 1 to B. E. P. Q. 368.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 410 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 295).

FEDERAL DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

JULY 29, 1936.

The cooperation of the public is requested in assisting the United States Department of Agriculture in its efforts to prevent the spread of certain especially injurious insect pests and plant diseases which have been made the subject of Federal domestic plant quarantines. These quarantines are promulgated to prevent dissemination within the United States of dangerous plant pests new to or not widely distributed within this country. To accomplish these purposes it is necessary to regulate the movement of plants and certain other articles likely to carry the pests.

Many persons unaware of quarantine regulations unwittingly offer opportunity for establishing new centers of infestation by shipping prohibited or uninspected materials. Shippers unfamiliar with Federal quarantines should write for information to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating the kinds of plants and associated articles to be transported, and the points of origin and destination.

QUARANTINES AGAINST DOMESTIC PESTS

There are now in force 10 domestic quarantines controlling the interstate movement within the continental United States of plants and plant products, and of certain other materials likely to carry insects or plant diseases.

These quarantines are intended to protect our agricultural crops and forests from pests of major importance. Some of them aid in the effort to eradicate the insects and plant diseases, while others are designed to prevent the artificial spread of pests which now occur only in limited areas.

In order to minimize interference with normal commerce, however, the regulations of most of the quarantines provide that in lieu of complete prohibition of the restricted articles, movement may be permitted under inspection or sterilization or such other treatment as may be required to insure freedom from infestation.

Insects and plant diseases which are the subject of existing Federal domestic plant quarantines are the black stem rust, the white pine blister rust, the woodgate rust, the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, the satin moth, the Japanese beetle, the *Thurberia* weevil, the Mexican fruit fly, the pink bollworm, and the Dutch elm disease.

Eradication or control measures against these pests are undertaken by the Federal Government in cooperation with and under the direct authority of the States concerned. Such efforts have been successful in the eradication of the pink bollworm of cotton in an extensive area involving a number of counties in the Trinity Bay region of Texas, in several parishes in southwestern Louisiana, as well as a number of isolated local outbreaks in other parts of the same States, and in a limited area in south central Georgia; in stamping out gypsy moth infestations in Cleveland, Ohio, in western New York, and in northern New Jersey; and in the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly from Florida; and the date palm scale from Arizona, California, and Texas.

STATE NURSERY INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

The regulations of practically all States require that trees, shrubs, and other woody plants must be inspected and certified as free from injurious pests before being shipped or otherwise transported. Several States require such a certificate for herbaceous plants and bulbs as well. A postal regulation requires that a State nursery inspection certificate shall accompany woody plants offered for mailing. Prospective shippers should, therefore, also make inquiry of the inspection service of their own State as to any requirements which may be in effect before making shipments.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 411 (superseding P. Q. C. A. 284).

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

AUGUST 24, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Mexico has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector in charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the Federal pest law of November 29, 1924, the Phytosanitary Regulations of June 30, 1927 (Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria Agricola), and the various decrees and resolutions promulgated under the Federal pest law.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

BASIC LEGISLATION

The Constitution, section I of article 69, and paragraph III of article 27.

The Federal pest law of November 29, 1924 (Diario Oficial XXVIII, Dec. 10, 1924).

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation prohibited from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania on account of the existence of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) in those States (Exterior Quarantine No. 4, decree of June 26, 1927, see p. 15).

Fresh fruits and vegetables, except root crops such as onions, carrots, turnips, beets, etc., when free from soil: Importation prohibited from Africa (the entire continent and the islands thereof), Argentina, Australia, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Tasmania, to prevent the introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata* Wied.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 5, decree of July 17, 1927, as revised Jan. 27, 1936, effective Aug. 18, 1936).

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.): Importation of seed or paddy rice prohibited from all countries except the United States to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Oospora oryzaetorum* Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc.) (*O. graminis* Sacc.), glume blight (*Phoma glumarum* Ell. and Tr.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 6, decree of May 12, 1927, p. 16).

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinalis* L.): Importation prohibited from all sources to prevent the introduction of cane smut (*Ustilago sacchari* Rabh.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari* Miy.), eye-spot disease (*Helminthosporium sacchari* Butler), etc., except for scientific purposes and under special permit (Exterior Quarantine No. 9, decree of Sept. 13, 1928, p. 18).

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), plants and parts thereof (including seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, proceeding from the States of Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, to prevent the introduction of the alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus*) *Hypera postica* Gyll.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 12, resolution of July 2, 1934, p. 20).

EXPORTATION PROHIBITED

Cactus plants, fruits, and seeds: Exportation from Mexico prohibited (regulations of June 28, 1930, and decision of Dec. 20, 1933, p. 22).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Seeds, plants, and parts thereof, for propagation: Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of competent authority of the country of origin, affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases, especially from virus diseases, and will be inspected on arrival in Mexico. Consular visa not necessary (resolution of Oct. 17, 1934, p. 6). This does not apply to plants or plant products governed by special quarantines.

Citrus plants and parts thereof: Importation permitted under the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927 (p. 9), as a precaution against the introduction of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* Hase), citrus root worms (*Tylenchus semipenetrans* Cobb.), the citrus black fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby), etc. (Exterior Quarantine No. 1 of Dec. 2, 1922, p. 12).

Coffee plants (*Coffea* spp.), and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in the natural state): Importation permitted only under the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927, as a precaution against the introduction of the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 2, decree of Nov. 26, 1926, p. 13).

Cotton, seed cotton, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls: Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927, and to the special conditions set forth in Exterior Quarantine No. 3, decree of February 4, 1926, as amended (see pp. 13 et seq.), to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and other injurious pests.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927. See also special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes grown in and exported from the United States (pp. 9 and 15). Precaution against the introduction of potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), and the potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 4, decree of June 26, 1927).

Seed or paddy rice from the United States: Importation subject to compliance with the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927, to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Oospora oryzae-torum* Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot disease (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc.) (*O. graminis* Sacc.), glume blight (*Phoma glumarum* Ell. and Tr.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 6, decree of May 12, 1927, p. 16).

Wheat for seed purposes: Importation subject to an import permit and to a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin, visaed by the Mexican Consul, affirming that in the locality where grown the wheat was not infected by flag smut (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.), or take-all (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 8, decree of July 23, 1931, and resolution of July 30, 1931, pp. 17 and 18).

Peach, nectarine, almond, and apricot plants and parts thereof, from the United States: Importation subject to the provisions of regulation 47 of the regulations of July 5, 1927. A precaution against the introduction of so-called virus diseases: Phony peach, peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach (Exterior Quarantine No. 10, decree effective Aug. 14, 1929, p. 19).

Corn, broomcorn, sorghum, sudan grass, straw, etc.: Application to be made in advance for an import permit, which, if issued, will indicate the conditions

under which importation will be permitted. Precaution against the introduction of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.) (Exterior Quarantine No. 11 as modified by decree of June 27, 1931, p. 19).

Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), plants and parts thereof (including seeds) in the fresh condition or as hay, proceeding from the State of California: Importer must obtain a special permit in advance and the shipment must be accompanied by a certificate affirming that the alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus*) *Hypera postica* Gyll.) does not exist there (Exterior Quarantine No. 12, resolution of July 2, 1934, p. 20).

Seeds, plants, and parts of plants, including bulbs, rhizomes, stolons, layers, cuttings, etc., for propagation, not otherwise restricted or prohibited: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authority of the country of origin affirming freedom from injurious pests and diseases, and especially from virus diseases (resolution of Oct. 17, 1934, pp. 6-8).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States of America: Except as restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, their importation into Mexico is unrestricted.

Dried or processed fruits and vegetables, cereals for food or manufacturing purposes, nuts: Importation unrestricted.

THE FEDERAL PEST LAW

[Nov. 29, 1924; Diario Oficial XXVIII, Dec. 10, 1924]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter II, article 3. It is declared of public utility to prevent, combat, and exterminate pests and diseases that affect or may affect agriculture, as well as to prevent the introduction of the said pests into the country. Consequently, the Executive of the Republic, through the Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento, will apply the provisions of this law and its regulations in the whole of the national territory.

REGULATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PHYTOSANITARY SERVICE

[July 5, 1927; Diario Oficial XLIII: 14, July 16, 1927]

Chapter I, articles 1 to 16. Organization of the Plant Protection Service (Servicio de Defensa Agrícola).

Chapter II, articles 17 to 30. Interior quarantines and zones of control.

Chapter III, articles 31 to 37. On internal commerce in agricultural plants and plant products.

Chapter IV, articles 38 to 42. On the importation of agricultural plants and plant products.

GENERAL REGULATIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS NOT SUBJECT TO SPECIAL QUARANTINES

ART. 38. Plants, parts, or products thereof not subject to special quarantines may be imported only through the ports and frontier cities authorized by the Department of Agriculture.

ART. 39. Inspectors of the Office of Agricultural Protection will be advised of the arrival of any plants, parts, or products thereof (seeds, bulbs, tubers, roots, cuttings, stems, etc.), from a foreign country, in order that they may be inspected.

ART. 40. If inspection establishes that the merchandise constitutes a danger of introducing a plant disease or pest into Mexico, the shipment shall be reladen and exported within 30 days, or it will be destroyed without indemnity.

In case of doubt, the matter shall be referred to the Federal office for decision.

ART. 41. If the results of inspection are favorable, the inspector will authorize entry and will issue a phytosanitary certificate after the charges fixed by the respective tariff have been paid.

ART. 42. The obligations imposed by the preceding articles shall fall upon the consignee.

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR PROPAGATION

The resolution of October 17, 1934, supplements the provisions of articles 38 to 42, inclusive, with respect to seeds, plants, and parts thereof, intended for propagation, the importation of which is not restricted or prohibited by special quarantines, as follows:

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The importation into the Republic of Mexico is permitted of all kinds of agricultural seeds and products intended for sowing and propagation, only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate indicating origin, issued by the competent authority of the official service of the country of origin, except in cases where partial or absolute quarantines are in effect against the imported product.

ART. 2. The certificate shall affirm that the seeds, bulbs, rhizomes, stolons, layers, cuttings, etc., from field, garden, nursery, etc., which is under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, do not bear injurious diseases or pests, especially virus diseases, and that the shipment was subjected to a phytopathological and entomological inspection by an inspector of the phytosanitary service of the exporting country.

ART. 3. In accordance with the regulations on matters of agricultural health, issued by the President of the Republic, March 22, 1928, Mexican consuls in foreign countries will inform the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Foreign Relations, which agricultural areas of the respective countries are under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the same.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 4. The unloading and introduction of the products referred to in this resolution will be permitted only through the following ports and custom-houses:

Northern frontier.—Tijuana and Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

Gulf ports.—Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz, Veracruz; Progreso, Yucatan; Payo Obispo, Campeche.

Pacific ports.—Ensenada, La Paz and Santa Rosalia, Baja California; Guaymas, Sonora; Mazatlan, Sinaloa; Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

Southern frontier.—Suchiate, Chiapas.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 5. The phytosanitary inspector will inspect every shipment of seeds, bulbs, etc., in the port or customhouse of entry and will issue a corresponding certificate in accordance with articles 38 to 42 of the Reglamento de Policia Agricola, provided that the phytosanitary certificate accompanies the shipment, that it is valid, and that the result of the inspection is satisfactory.

CONSULAR VISA NOT REQUIRED

ART. 6. Since the present resolution does not correspond to a partial or absolute quarantine, in the concept of the Reglamento de Policia Sanitaria, chapter V, the legalization of phytosanitary certificates by the Mexican consul in the country of origin is not necessary.

FUMIGATION IF DEEMED NECESSARY

ART. 7. When shipments are not accompanied by the corresponding phytosanitary certificates, the Direccion de Fomento Agricola will decide, after the merchandise has been examined by an inspector, whether it shall be subjected to fumigation at atmospheric pressure in the port or customhouse of entry, using 100 grams carbon disulphide per cubic meter for 24 hours, or 8 grams hydrocyanic acid gas per cubic meter with a vacuum of 400 mm at sea level with an exposure of 1 hour, or disinfection with hot water, with compounds of mercury, or with formalin, or whether the entry of the product should be refused.

ART. 8. The cost of fumigation or disinfection, and of labor incidental to inspection made at the port or customhouse of entry, with the exception of the inspector's services, will be borne by the consignee of the merchandise.

This resolution becomes effective 2 months after date of publication in the *Diario Oficial* (published Nov. 10, 1934).

NOTE.—Since the expression, "all kinds of agricultural seeds and products intended for propagation", appeared rather indefinite, an interpretation was requested. The Director de Fomento Agrícola of the Mexican Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento offers the following explanation: "The regulation covers every kind of plant product intended for propagation and applies also to living plants, including trees and shrubs, or so-called nursery stock."

The required certification emphasizes freedom from virus diseases. Since infection with virus diseases can be detected by field inspections only, the required certificate can be issued only by authorized State inspection services and not by this Bureau. The Director adds that shipments of plant material intended for propagation, from nurseries that are State-inspected and which are officially recognized by the respective States, are acceptable without individual certificates. In other words, a seasonal State nursery inspection certificate is acceptable. In the absence of such certificates, the shipper must obtain a certificate based on an inspection of the plants intended for exportation to Mexico and on inspections of those plants in the nursery during the growing season for virus diseases.

Chapter V, articles 43 to 55. On exterior quarantines.

GENERAL REGULATIONS ON EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 43. Exterior quarantines will be imposed against plants, parts, or products thereof, of foreign origin, which may be attacked by injurious plant diseases and pests.

These quarantines will be absolute or partial, according as they wholly prohibit importation, or, should disinfection be deemed sufficient, entry may be authorized under certain restrictions.

ARTS. 44 and 45. Quarantines will be established by executive declaration and the country concerned will be notified.

ABSOLUTE EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 46. An absolute quarantine having been declared, specimens may be imported only for study and scientific work, under a special permit.

PARTIAL EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

ART. 47. A partial quarantine subjects importations to the following requirements:

(1) The intending Mexican importer must procure a permit in advance of shipment from the Office of Agricultural Protection (*Oficina para la Defensa Agrícola*).

(2) The shipment shall be accompanied by a duly legalized certificate, issued by phytosanitary authorities of the country of origin, indicating the importer's permit number; date of inspection; name and address of exporter, locality, district, and country of origin; name and address of consignee; declaration that the article is from a district not infested with the disease or pest which occasioned the quarantine, or any other pest or disease, and certification that the product was shipped in containers that had not previously been used for the same product: bulk shipments are excepted from the last provision.

(3) The shipment must also be accompanied by a consular certificate declaring that quarantines are in force in the country of origin against the entry of products from countries infested by any pest or disease which affects said products.

(4) Notice of the arrival of the shipment shall be given to the Department of Agriculture on the forms provided for that purpose.

(5) Entry will be allowed only at the places indicated in the importer's permit, and provided that the captain of the vessel, when it is a maritime importation, shall certify that the consignment has not been transhipped or in case transshipment has been necessary at any place or port under quarantine, that it has been effected without landing the goods.

(6) Except with bulk shipments, the merchandise shall be packed only in containers that have not previously been used for other agricultural products.

(7) The consignment shall be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Office of Agricultural Protection. If found free from pests or diseases, it may be introduced into the country; if, on the contrary, it is found to be infested, its entry will not be authorized, unless disinfection be deemed a sufficient safeguard, in which case the shipment will be subjected to such treatment.

ART. 48. Applications for import permits may be made by telegraph and shall indicate the name and address of the exporter; the country and locality of origin of the shipment; the port of embarkation or port where the consular invoice was issued and the port through which it is intended to import the shipment; its quantity and the name and address of the consignee.

ART. 49. An application for permit being duly approved, the permit will be issued in quadruplicate, one copy being delivered to the applicant for presentation on requesting entry at the respective customhouse; another will be sent to the latter, the third will be for the inspector, and the fourth will be transmitted to the shipper.

The period of validity will be indicated in each permit.

ART. 50. Permits granted will be canceled when any of the following circumstances are determined:

(a) When the certificate does not correctly indicate the locality in which the merchandise was produced.

(b) When the freedom of the shipment with respect to the diseases or pests referred to is not as certified.

Furthermore, in this case, new permits will not be issued for the importation of the same product from the country concerned.

(c) When the containers or wrappers have previously been used for agricultural products.

(d) When the permittee does not comply with the objections imposed by these regulations or furnishes false data.

ART. 51. All expenses for storage, transportation, fumigation, or disinfection and labor incidental to inspection at the port of destination, except the services of the inspector, will be borne by the consignee.

ARTS. 52, 53, 54. Administrative details.

ART. 55. Mexican consuls abroad, commercial and agricultural attachés, and fiscal agents are required to inform the Secretaría de Agricultura of agricultural pests or diseases which may appear in countries in which they are stationed.

Chapter VI, articles 56 to 59. On the exportation of agricultural plants and plant products.

Chapter VII, articles 60 to 73. General provisions.

ART. 60. The provisions of the laws and of the present regulations will be applicable—

(a) To all plants, parts thereof or their products, which are attacked by diseases, insects, or other parasites known to be injurious to agriculture in whatever biological stage.

(b) To live insects, harmful to plants, in whatever biological stage.

(c) To cultures of bacteria, fungi, and other agents injurious to plants.

(d) To all articles and things that may serve as vehicles of pests or diseases dangerous to agriculture.

ART. 61. The designation of pests or diseases, as well as the determination of the various articles indicated in the previous regulation, may be effected by special Executive decree, also determining at the same time the procedure to be adopted for prevention and control, in which case the respective declaration will be subject to conditions prescribed in each instance by these regulations.

ART. 62. Plants and plant products intended for food, industrial, or medicinal purposes or for ornamentation are subject to the restrictions established by the Secretaría de Agricultura only when it is established or believed that they are vehicles of pests or diseases harmful to agriculture.

ARTS. 63 to 73. Miscellaneous provisions.

Chapter VIII, articles 74 to 85. Penalties.

AUTHORIZED MEXICAN PORTS OF ENTRY

On the northern frontier: Mexicali, Baja California; Nogales, Sonora; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Piedras Negras, Coahuila; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas. On the Gulf coast: Tampico, Tamaulipas; Veracruz and Puerto Mexico, Veracruz; Frontera, Tabasco; Progreso, Yucatan. On the Pacific coast: Guaymas and Yavaros, Sonora; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa;

Manzanillo, Colima; Acapulco, Guerrero; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca; Tapachula, Chiapas. Other ports of entry may be authorized on special request and on payment of the cost of employing an inspector.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 1—CITRUS TREES

[Decree of Dec. 2, 1922]

This is a partial quarantine on account of citrus canker (*Bacterium citri* Hasse); citrus root worms (*Tylenchus semipenetrans* Cobb); the citrus black-fly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby); and other pests and diseases new to or not widely distributed in Mexico.

In order to import into Mexico citrus trees or parts thereof (shoots, sprouts, roots, buds, etc.), the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

This quarantine does not affect citrus fruits.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 2—COFFEE

[Decree of Nov. 26, 1926]

A partial quarantine on account of the coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes coffeae* Hag. (*S. hampei* Fen.).

In order to import into Mexico coffee plants and their various parts (roots, stems, flowers, fruits, and even the commercial coffee beans in their natural state) the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 3—COTTON

[Decree of Feb. 4, 1926, as amended Apr. 23 and Aug. 28, 1928, and Nov. 12, 1929]

A partial quarantine on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and other dangerous pests.

In order to import into Mexico cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls, the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with, as well as the following special provisions:

Shipments of these products must be subjected to vacuum fumigation on arrival at the Mexican port of entry if suitable fumigation plants are located there.

When the products referred to in this quarantine are from the counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, State of Arizona; Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Otero, State of New Mexico; Andrews, Borden, Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Dawson, Ector, El Paso, Glasscock, Howard, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loring, Martin, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Upton, Ward, and Winkler, State of Texas, their importation into Mexico will be permitted only after a special permit has been granted by the Office of Agricultural Defense, subject to vacuum fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a dosage of 60 grams per cubic meter, provided that the said products are intended solely for manufacturing purposes in factories located in districts where the existence of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) has been demonstrated.

The same general provisions apply to shipments of carded cotton, cotton waste, and raw cotton with and without seeds, except that Puerto Mexico, Veracruz, is added as a port of entry. Fumigation of these products is permitted at the point of shipment, with corresponding certification by competent authority. A certificate declaring that these products do not proceed from districts infested with the pink bollworm of cotton must also accompany the shipment.

Bales and packages of cotton shall bear numbered tags on arrival at the port of entry. All immigrants from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, who enter Mexico through the northern border of that country, are prohibited from bringing with them cotton or cotton products which may serve to carry the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

All railroad cars from the United States which it is attempted to enter into Mexico shall be inspected before entering Mexican territory by inspectors

appointed by the Office of Plant Protection, who, after inspection, shall admit cars found free from evidence of having been used for the transportation of cotton, or its raw, unmanufactured products, and they shall require the cleaning or fumigation of contaminated cars.

NOTE.—The following letter, dated Mexico City, October 21, 1926, has been received from the Office of the Director General of Agriculture and Livestock:

"In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, you are informed that you have correctly interpreted the decision of this office relative to the requisites that should be complied with, at the present time, to allow the importation into this country of seeds from abroad, which requisites consist in subjecting to fumigation the seeds of cotton and coffee; seeds of other kinds being subjected only to inspection; it being understood that the introduction of seeds infected with disease is prohibited.

"The importation of cottonseed or coffee should be supported by a certificate issued by a competent and authorized person, without it being absolutely necessary that the fumigation take place precisely at the port or customhouse of entry, since it will be sufficient that in the document mentioned it appear that the fumigation took place immediately before or after the last loading."

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 4—POTATOES

[Decree of June 26, 1927]

A partial quarantine against potatoes on account of the potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) and other injurious pests or diseases not known to occur in Mexico.

The importation of potatoes is subject to the general provisions applying to partial quarantines and to the following:

Special provisions applying to the importation of potatoes from the United States

The importation of potatoes from Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania is absolutely prohibited, because of the occurrence of potato wart in those States.

Potatoes from California, Colorado, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Florida may be imported into Mexico if previously fumigated or disinfected. This requirement is imposed on account of the potato tuber worm ((*Phthorimaea*) *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zell.), which occurs in those States.

This quarantine does not affect potatoes from any other State.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 5—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

[Decree of July 17, 1927, as revised by that of Jan. 27, 1936, effective Aug. 18, 1936]

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with the provisions of article 43 of the Regulations of the Agricultural Sanitary Police (Phytosanitary Service) an absolute quarantine is established against all kinds of fruits with a soft pericarp, and fresh produce (truck crops) proceeding from Africa (the whole continent and islands thereof), Argentina, Australia, Azores, Bermuda, Brazil, Canary Islands, Cyprus, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Syria, and Tasmania.

Subterranean products excepted

AET. 2. The following are not affected by the provisions of article 1 if they arrive free from soil: Fresh produce of subterranean growth, such as onions, carrots, turnips, beets, etc.

Products admitted for scientific purposes

ART. 3. The entry into Mexico of the fruits and vegetables indicated in article 1 may be authorized only under a special permit, for study or scientific work, and on observing the precautions required by the respective office.

The foregoing applies also to mail shipments of the products concerned.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 6—RICE

[Decree of May 12, 1927]

This is an absolute quarantine in its application to all countries except the United States.

As applied to the United States, it is a partial quarantine, restricting the importation of seed or paddy rice from that country into Mexico, to prevent the introduction of leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae* Syd.), blight (*Oospora oryzaetorum* Sacc.), take-all or foot-rot disease (*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc. (*O. graminis* Sacc.)), glume blight (*Phoma glumarum* Ell. and Tr.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa* Sacc.), and flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici* Koern.).

The general provisions governing partial quarantines are applicable to shipments from the United States.

This quarantine does not affect husked or polished rice imported for food or industrial purposes.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 7—BANANA PLANTS

[Decrees of Nov. 17, 1927, and May 30, 1928]

An absolute quarantine on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus* Germ.) and the Panama or wilt disease (*Fusarium cubense* E. F. Sm.), prohibiting the importation into Mexico of banana plants and parts thereof from foreign countries.

Banana fruits may be imported through the ports of Mexicali, Naco, and Agua Prieta when intended for food in the northern district of Baja California and the towns through which the railroads pass between Naco and Canea, and between Agua Prieta and Nacozeni in the State of Sonora.

REVOCATION OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 8—LIST OF COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY FLAG-SMUT AND TAKE-ALL DISEASES OF WHEAT

The Presidential decree of July 23, 1931, published and effective July 29, 1931, revokes that of March 4, 1931, which established Absolute Exterior Quarantine No. 8. The text follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Absolute Quarantine of March 4, 1931, which was promulgated against the agricultural diseases caused by the fungi "*Urocystis tritici* Koern." and "*Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc. (*O. graminis* Sacc.)," which attack species and varieties of foreign wheat, is revoked.

ART. 2. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works (Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento) is authorized to dictate special provisions which may protect the national agriculture against invasion by the said agricultural diseases, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the Official Journal of the Federation, the countries or localities which, as being affected, should be subjected to special provisions.

In the absence of any statement of the special provisions above referred to, inquiry through the Office of Agricultural Protection of the above-named Department elicits the information that—

"To permit the introduction into our country (Mexico) of the seed (wheat) proceeding from the places named in the resolution cited (July 30, 1931) a permit from this Department is required, and also a certificate signed by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin, visaed by our consul, which shall accompany the merchandise. The certificate shall affirm that in the locality where it was grown the wheat was not infected by the diseases referred to."

ART. 3. After the publication of the lists referred to in the preceding article, the Department of Agriculture and Public Works will issue regulations prescribing the requirements which every importation from quarantined localities shall meet, for which purpose interested persons shall apply to the above-mentioned Department in advance for a permit for the importation and movement of these products.

The resolution of July 30, 1931, published and effective August 3, 1931, supplements the above cited decree of July 23, 1931. The text follows:

"Complying with the provisions of article 2 of the Presidential decree of July 23, 1931, published in the 'Diario Oficial' of the Federation, of July 29, of the same year, this Department declares, supported by reports in its possession, that

in the countries indicated below there exists the diseases known as 'flag-smut and take-all', caused, respectively, by the fungi *Urocystis tritici* Koern. and *Ophiobolus cariceti* (B. and Br.) Sacc. (*O. graminis* Sacc.) and that therefore, and in compliance with the provisions of article 3 of the same decree, interested persons, in moving wheat originating in the said countries, shall previously apply for and obtain a permit from the Department.

"The countries in which *Urocystis tritici* exists are China, India, Italy, Japan, Spain, the Union of South Africa, and the United States of America (States of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas).

"The countries in which *Ophiobolus (graminis) cariceti* exists are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa, and the United States of America (States of Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington)."

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 9—SUGARCANE

[Decree of Sept. 13, 1928]

An absolute quarantine on account of cane smut (*Ustilago sacchari* Rabh.), downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari* Miy.), eye-spot disease (*Helminthosporium sacchari* Butler), etc., prohibiting the importation into Mexico of shoots (suckers, tillers) of sugarcane, except for scientific purposes and under special permit.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 10—PEACH, NECTARINE, ALMOND, AND APRICOT

[Effective Aug. 14, 1929]

A partial quarantine against plants, and parts thereof, of peach, nectarine, almond, and apricot from the United States, on account of Phony Peach, Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette, and Little Peach diseases.

In order to import into Mexico the plant material above mentioned the general provisions applying to partial quarantines must be complied with.

Landing and entry will be permitted only through the following ports: Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; and Veracruz.

REVOCATION OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 11

The Mexican decree of June 27, 1931, as published in the Diario Oficial of July 3, 1931, revokes Absolute Exterior Quarantine No. 11, which prohibited the importation into Mexico of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, sudan grass, straw, etc. The text of that decree, in translation, is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Absolute Quarantine No. 11 of March 25, of the current year, promulgated against invasion by the European borer of corn and the other agricultural products indicated in the said quarantine, is revoked.

LIST OF PRODUCTS NAMED IN EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 11

- (a) Grain corn, corn in the ear, green corn in the ear, and all parts of the plant (stems, leaves, etc.).
- (b) Broomcorn, including all parts of the plant.
- (c) All varieties of sorghum, including all parts of the plant.
- (d) Sudan grass, including all parts of the plant.
- (e) Celery and rhubarb, dry or fresh, and beets with leaves.
- (f) Cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, mallow, hortensia, and cut flowers or entire plants, except the bulbs without stems, of gladiolus and dahlia.
- (g) Straw of all kinds of cereals and grains, as such, or when used as packing.

ART. 2. The Department of Agriculture and Public Works Departamento de Agricultura y Fomento is authorized to dictate special provisions to protect the national agriculture against invasion by the pest in question, indicating for that purpose, in lists that will be published in the official journal of the federation, the countries, or localities which, as being affected, will be subject to special provisions.

ART. 3. After publication of the lists referred to in the preceding articles, the Department of Agriculture and Public Works will formulate regulations on the requirements to be met with every importation from quarantined localities, for which purpose interested persons shall apply in advance to the said Department for a permit for the movement of those products.

LIST OF QUARANTINED COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES

The resolution of the same date declares the following-named countries and localities to be infested with the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.) :
North America.—Canada (Provinces of Ontario and Quebec) ; and the United States (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).

Europe.—The entire continent.

Asia.—Siberia from the Ural to the Amur ; Asia Minor and India.

Africa.—The northwest (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE NO. 12—ALFALFA

[Resolution of July 2, 1934]

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with article 43 of the Regulations of Agricultural Sanitary Police (Policia Sanitaria Agricola), an absolute quarantine is established against plants of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) and their various parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and seeds), in the fresh condition or as hay, which proceed from the following States of the American Union: Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, and a partial quarantine for the counties of California infested by the alfalfa weevil ((*Phytonomus*) *Hypera postica* Gyll.).

ART. 2. The following conditions are established for the importation into Mexico of the articles mentioned from the State of California, United States of America :

(a) Importers must apply for and obtain, before shipment, a special permit from the Direccion de Fomento Agricola.

(b) Application for permit may be made by telegraph and shall indicate the name and address of the exporter ; locality where the alfalfa was grown ; port of shipment and port of entry into Mexican territory ; destination and name of importer ; quantity of the product ; date of application and signature of applicant.

(c) Each permit issued will be numbered, and the period of its validity will be indicated therein.

(d) The product shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, duly legalized, issued by the respective authorities of the State of California, United States of America, and visaed by one of our consuls with jurisdiction in the place of origin of the product, declaring that the pest in question does not exist there.

(e) Unloading or introduction will be permitted only at the following frontier ports or customs offices :

On the northern frontier.—Mexicali and Tijuana, Baja California ; Nogales, Sonora ; Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua ; Piedras Negras, Coahuila ; Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

On the Pacific coast.—Santa Rosalia, Ensenada, and La Paz, Baja California ; Guaymas and Yvaros, Sonora ; Topolobampo and Mazatlan, Sinaloa ; Manzanillo, Colima ; Acapulco, Guerrero ; Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

ART. 3. Contravention of the provisions of the present quarantine will be deemed illegal transit, in accordance with article 74 of the Regulations of Policia Sanitaria Agricola already cited, and in accordance with article 75 of the same regulations, the illegal transit will be punished by a fine of \$10 to \$1,000, both with respect to the consignee and the carrier of the merchandise, and by proceeding with the destruction of the latter without right of indemnity.

THE COLLECTION AND EXPORTATION OF CACTUS PLANTS, FRUITS, AND SEEDS REGULATED

Under date of June 28, 1930, the Executive Power of Mexico promulgated regulations prescribing that—

1. Cacti intended for exportation from Mexico may be collected only from January 1 to July 31 of each year.

2. The collection of any kind of cactus fruits and seeds for exportation to foreign countries is prohibited.

3. All exporters of cactus plants from Mexico must transmit to the Botanic Garden of Chapultepec, D. F., five specimens of the less common plants from each consignment to a foreign country.

EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN CACTI PROHIBITED

The decision of the Mexican Secretaria de Agricultura y Fomento of December 20, 1933, supplements the regulations of June 28, 1930, by prohibiting the collection of the following-named cacti for exportation from Mexico:

<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i> Schum.	<i>Neomammillaria chinocephala</i> Purpus.
<i>Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus</i> Schum.	<i>Neomammillaria elegans</i> Brit. and Rose.
<i>Ariocarpus retusus</i> Scheidw.	
<i>Ariocarpus trigonus</i> Schum.	<i>Neomammillaria grahami</i> Engelm.
<i>Astrophytum capricorne</i> Dietr.	<i>Neomammillaria lenta</i> K. Brandeg.
<i>Astrophytum myriostigma</i> Lem.	<i>Neomammillaria (leona) potsi</i> (Scheer) Brit. and Rose.
<i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> Pfeiff.	
<i>Coryphantha (Neomammillaria) poselgeriana</i> Dietr.	<i>Neomammillaria micromeris</i> Engelm.
<i>Coryphantha (Neomammillaria) valida</i> Dietr.	<i>Neomammillaria parkinsoni</i> Ehrenb.
	<i>Neomammillaria rhodantha</i> Link and Otto.
<i>Echinocactus grusoni</i> Hildm.	<i>Neolloydia (Echinocactus) beguini</i> Brit. and Rose.
<i>Echinocactus horizonthalonius</i> Lem.	
<i>Echinocereus conglomeratus</i> Forst.	<i>Obregonia denegri</i> Fric.
<i>Echinocereus delacti</i> Gurke.	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i> Lehm.
<i>Echinocereus pectinatus</i> Engelm.	<i>Pachycereus chrysomallus</i> Brit. and Rose.
<i>Echinocereus rigidissimus</i> Engelm.	
<i>Grusonia bradtiana</i> (Coulter) Brit. and Rose.	<i>Pelcecyphora aselliformis</i> Ehrb.
(<i>Opuntia cereiformis</i> Webber).	<i>Solisia pectinata</i> Stein.
<i>Leuchtenbergia principis</i> Hook. and Fisch.	<i>Thelocactus (Echinocactus) bicolor-tricolor</i> Galeotti.
<i>Lophophora williamsi</i> Coult.	<i>Thelocactus (Echinocactus) bicolor-bolansis</i> Galeotti.
<i>Neomammillaria candida</i> Scheidw.	<i>Thelocactus heterochromus</i> Webber.

B. E. P. Q. 413.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND

SEPTEMBER 28, 1936.

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Switzerland has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant-quarantine inspector, in charge of Foreign Information Service, of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the French and German texts of the corresponding Swiss laws and regulations, and reviewed by the Division of Agriculture, Federal Department of Public Economy of the Republic of Switzerland.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF SWITZERLAND

BASIC LEGISLATION

[Federal law of Dec. 22, 1893, as amended by those of Oct. 5, 1929, and Apr. 7, 1930, concerning the improvement of agriculture by the Federation, art. 12]

"The Federal Council is authorized to order an efficacious supervision of vineyards and to take necessary preservative measures against the spread of phylloxera and other parasites, to prohibit the importation, traffic in, and exportation of plants, materials, and products that could serve as carriers of phylloxera or any other parasite menacing agriculture, and to enact penal provisions against violators, prescribing fines up to 1,000 francs."

SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Grapevine stocks, shoots, stems, leaves, refuse, unpressed vintage grapes, used props and supports, composts, and vegetable molds:² Importation from any source prohibited, as a precaution against the introduction of *Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch (art. 57, regulations of July 10, 1894. See p. 3).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Table and vintage grapes, grape marc, fruit trees, stocks, and shrubs proceeding from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne:² May be imported only with the permission of the Division of Agriculture of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy (art. 58 of the regulations of July 10, 1894. See also the order of Apr. 20, 1928, concerning fruits originating in the United States, pp. 3 and 6).

Stocks, shrubs, fruit trees, and all plants, except grapevines, from countries that adhere to the Phylloxera Convention of Berne: May be imported through designated ports, but must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate (arts. 61 and 62, regulations of July 10, 1894. See p. 5).

Rooted vegetables, such as edible bulbs, salads, etc., from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne:² May be imported into Switzerland only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the authorities of the country of origin. In the absence of that certificate, the products may be imported only under a special authorization of the Swiss Division of Agriculture (letter from the Swiss Division of Agriculture, June 13, 1936).

Fresh fruits from the United States and Australia:² Subject to inspection at the port of arrival in Switzerland, especially for San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) and other injurious insects. Presence of San Jose scale will cause immediate destruction of shipment (order of Apr. 20, 1928, p. 6).

Fresh fruits and plants from Austria and Hungary: Every shipment of stone and pome fruits, trees, shrubs, and other living plants not in tubs or pots will be inspected at the frontier for San Jose scale and other pests. Shipments of trees, shrubs, and other living plants must be accompanied by a certificate in German, affirming freedom from plant pests and diseases and that they had been effectively fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas and the containers sealed (decision of Oct. 25, 1932).

Potatoes for consumption:² Must be accompanied by a certificate in French or German affirming freedom of place where grown from potato wart (order of Oct. 5, 1925, as amended, pp. 6 and 7).

Seed potatoes: Certificate in French or German, in prescribed form, with shipments of seed potatoes from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Poland, like that prescribed in the preceding paragraph (ordinance of May 19, 1926, as amended, p. 8).

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Wine, dried grapes, grape seeds, cut flowers, vegetables without roots, seeds, fruits of all kinds (except American and Australian fruits):² May be imported into Switzerland from any source, without restriction (art. 60, regulations of July 10, 1894, p. 4).

Cacti and orchids:² Importation permitted under a general authorization, consequently a special permit is not required (letter of Division of Agriculture June 13, 1936).

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

[Arts. 57 to 63 of the regulations of July 10, 1894, promulgated under the Federal law of Dec. 22, 1893, as amended]

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

ART. 57. The importation into Switzerland of stocks, shoots, stems, leaves, refuse of grapevines, unpressed vintage grapes, used props and supports, composts, and vegetable molds, is prohibited.

² Concerns the products of the United States.

Arrangements that may be made in conformity with article 4³ of the International Phylloxera Convention concerning the importation of vintage grapes, grape marc, vegetable molds, and used props and supports are reserved.

Furthermore, the Federal Division of Agriculture may, exceptionally, grant authorizations derogating in part the prohibition mentioned in the first paragraph of the present article, when it is shown that such action will result in no risk.

PRODUCTS FROM NONADHERING COUNTRIES RESTRICTED

ART. 58. Table and vintage grapes, grape marc, fruit trees, stocks, and shrubs proceeding from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention may be imported only with the permission of the Division of Agriculture of the Swiss Department of Public Economy.⁴

GRAPES MUST BE FREE FROM LEAVES AND STEMS

ART. 59. Table grapes may be admitted at the Swiss frontier only when they include no grapevine leaves or stems and are packed in well-closed boxes, cases, or baskets, which nevertheless are easy to inspect. The weight of a full case, box, or basket shall not exceed 10 kg.

Customs offices are authorized, exceptionally, to allow an additional weight of 2 kg.⁵

Vintage grapes may be imported only compressed in well-closed casks (barrels) of at least 5 hectoliters capacity, or in sealed tank cars; the latter must be so cleaned that they carry no earth or fragments of grapevines. Exceptions to these provisions may not be permitted unless the cantonal authority consents and engages to have the compressing supervised.

Grape marc may be imported only in well-closed cases or casks.

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

ART. 60. Wine, dried grapes, grape seeds, cut flowers, kitchen-garden products⁶ (vegetables, truck crops), seeds, and fruits, may be imported into Switzerland without restriction. (See the order of Apr. 20, 1928, concerning fruits from the United States.)

AUTHORIZED CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

ART. 61. Stocks, shrubs, fruit trees, and all plants except grapevines, proceeding from nurseries, gardens, or greenhouses, may be imported only through designated ports.

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION AND PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

ART. 62. These products shall be securely packed, but in such a way as to permit the necessary verifications, and they must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration and an attestation of the authority of the locality of origin.

The attestation of the authority is unnecessary for shipments of plants from establishments borne on the lists published in conformity with article 9 (6) of the International Phylloxera Convention.⁷

³ Art. 4 of the International Phylloxera Convention of Nov. 3, 1881, reads: "Contiguous States will arrange for the admittance into the frontier zones of wine grapes, grape marc, composts, vegetable molds, and previously used props and supports on condition that those articles do not proceed from a phylloxera infested district."

⁴ Since the Government of the United States does not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention, art. 58 is applicable to the plants and products mentioned therein which originate in that country.

⁵ A general authorization of Aug. 16, 1925, permits the importation of table grapes packed in boxes, cases, or baskets exceeding 10 kg from countries adhering to the International Phylloxera Convention, valid for all Swiss Cantons except Valais, into which table grapes may not be imported.

⁶ Rooted vegetables, such as edible bulbs, salads, etc., from countries that do not adhere to the International Phylloxera Convention may be imported into Switzerland only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the authorities of the country of origin. In the absence of such a certificate the products may be imported only under a special authorization of the Swiss Division of Agriculture.

⁷ ART. IX. The contracting States, in order to facilitate community of action, engage to transmit regularly, with authorization to make use of them, publications which they make and exchange: (6) Lists, prepared and kept up to date, of horticultural or botanical establishments, schools, and gardens, which are subject to regular inspection, at suitable times, and officially declared to be in due form with the exigencies of the present convention.

The shipper's declaration shall—

1. Certify that the contents of the shipment proceed entirely from his establishment.
2. Indicate the exact receiving point and the address of the consignee.
3. Affirm that there are no grapevine stocks in the shipment.
4. State whether or not the shipment includes plants with balls of earth.
5. Bear the shipper's signature.

The attestation of the authority at the place of origin shall be based upon the declaration of an expert and certify—

(a) That the articles proceed from ground separated from any grape stock by a space of at least 20 meters, or by some other obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by the competent authority.

(b) That the ground itself does not contain any grape stocks.

(c) That no storage of that plant is made there.

(d) That if there had been phylloxerated grapevines in that ground, thorough extirpation, repeated toxic applications, and investigations during a period of 3 years had been carried on which insured the complete destruction of that insect and of the roots.

ART. 63. The Federal Department of Public Economy is authorized—

1. To permit exceptions to articles 59, 61, and 62 where small plants other than grapevines, flowering plants in pots, table grapes without leaves or stems, arriving with a traveler as hand baggage or registered baggage, are concerned.

2. To prohibit the importation of table grapes intended for viticultural regions of Switzerland, but not to prohibit their transit.

3. To take restrictive measures concerning the importation of kitchen-garden products grown between rows of phylloxerated grapevines.

FRESH FRUITS FROM UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

[Order of Apr. 20, 1928]

INSPECTION FOR SAN JOSE SCALE

ARTICLE 1. Every shipment of fresh fruit proceeding from America (United States) or Australia, intended for importation into Switzerland, shall be subjected to an inspection at the frontier, by an expert, for the presence of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) or other injurious insects. Entry can be authorized only when the merchandise is found free from any parasite. Shipments found to be infested will be destroyed on the spot in the most appropriate manner.

AUTHORIZED PORT OF ENTRY

ART. 2. The customs offices at Basle, Neuchatel, Geneva, Lausanne, and Zurich are open for the entry of the fruits concerned. The Federal Department of Public Economy is authorized to open other offices for such importation.

Articles 3 and 4 relate to the inspection of imported fruits.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

[Order of Oct. 5, 1925, as amended]

CERTIFICATE OF WART-FREE ORIGIN REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. Shipments of potatoes capable of introducing potato wart into Switzerland are not admitted to entry through the customs unless they are accompanied by an official certificate of origin.

In default of any other specially designated authority, the certificate shall be issued by the communal authority of the place of origin; it must be verified by an official phytopathological establishment⁸ and contain the following data:

(a) Name and address of shipper.

(b) Locality of the field, name, and address of growers.

(c) Exact designation of the merchandise, especially as to the kind or variety, car numbers, package, etc., in such a manner as to enable identification.

⁸ The United States is not included in the list of countries from which this certificate is required. (See art. 1 of the ordinance of May 19, 1926, p. 8.)

(d) Declaration that up to the time of shipment potato wart has not appeared in the ground where the potatoes were grown nor within a radius of at least 5 km thereof.

(e) Place of destination and address of consignee.

(f) Place and date of issuance of the certificate; stamp or seal and signature of the authority who issued the certificate.

Certificates of origin are valid not more than 20 days from the date of issue.

The certificate of origin may be collective if it concerns shipments made up of several deliveries from different growers living in the same commune.

Certificates of origin shall be taken up by the customs to be placed at the disposal of the Federal Department of Public Economy.

The certificate of origin is not necessary for the through transit of shipments across Switzerland.

ART. 2. Powers of the Department of Public Economy to restrict or prohibit the importation of potatoes.

ART. 3. Disposal of shipments that fail to meet requirements.

ART. 4. The Federal Department of Public Economy, in cases where there is no danger to potato cultures in Switzerland, will permit exceptions to the provisions of articles 1 to 3.

ART. 5. Relates to fees for inspection, etc.

ARTS. 6 to 8. Domestic measures.

SEED POTATOES

ART. 9. The Department of Public Economy is authorized to promulgate special provisions on the importation of and commerce in seed potatoes.

[Ordinance of May 19, 1926, as amended]

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN IS REQUIRED

ARTICLE 1. The certificate of origin prescribed by article 1 of the order of October 5, 1925, concerning the combat against potato wart, will be required for shipments of potatoes from Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Poland.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1936, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Frank Shippe*, Westerly, R. I., in the interstate transportation of 344 oyster buoy poles from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. In addition he was given a suspended sentence of 1 month in jail and placed on probation for 6 months.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. Earl Davis*, Knoxville, Tenn., in the interstate transportation of two truck loads of string beans from a point in the regulated area to a point outside thereof, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the *United States versus the persons listed below*, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Mary Flores	San Ysidro, Calif.	5 mangoes	\$1. 00
Florencio Galvan	Brownsville, Tex.	3 avocados	1. 00
C. D. Hagaman	do.	3 mangoes, 2 avocados, and 18 plums.	1. 00
Lydia Munoz	do.	1 plum	1. 00
Francisco Gaitan	do.	13 mangoes	1. 00
Felix Rendon	do.	3 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. R. E. Hangen	do.	6 mangoes	1. 00
Jose Valles	do.	3 mangoes	1. 00
J. L. Downs	do.	2 mangoes	1. 00
Fred Niederhaus	do.	2 mangoes and 4 peaches	1. 00
Julian Pena	do.	4 plants	1. 00
Mrs. A. F. Arrington	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Marie Winston	do.	2 mangoes and 2 avocados	1. 00
Juan Flores	do.	1 avocado	1. 00
Flora Obregon	do.	2 mangoes	1. 00
Evaristo Canas	do.	3 avocado seeds	1. 00
Dr. ReBell	do.	4 mangoes	1. 00
F. R. Isbel	do.	7 mangoes	1. 00
Leona Muniz	do.	6 mangoes and 3 avocados	1. 00
Servera G. de Villa	do.	1 orange	1. 00
Manuela Perez	do.	1 papaya, 2 pomegranates, and 3 plants.	1. 00
Miss Victoria Gueves	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Eduardo Flores	do.	13 avocados	1. 00
Julia G. V. de Villalpando	do.	8 guavas	1. 00
Moncada de Stedam	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Althera Merryman	do.	3 avocado seeds	1. 00
J. H. Stewart	do.	4 quinces	1. 00
Jose de la Garza	do.	1 avocado	1. 00
Anastacio Pacheco	do.	1 mango and 1 pear	1. 00
A. Saenz	do.	2 pomegranates	1. 00
Primitivo Hernandez	do.	4 pomegranates and 4 quinces.	1. 00
Rafaela Garcia	do.	2 mango seeds and 1 avocado	1. 00
S. R. Cantrell	do.	2 mangoes and 15 peaches	1. 00
Concepcion Rodriguez	do.	1 quince	1. 00
Mrs. Librada Garcia	do.	6 peaches	1. 00
Carolina Cisneros	do.	6 guavas	1. 00
Mrs. Mildred Anerson	do.	5 mangoes	1. 00
Julio Maldonado	do.	7 avocados	1. 00
M. G. Trevino	do.	10 figs and 2 guavas	1. 00
Mrs. Anna Belle Kelly	do.	2 apples and 2 oranges	1. 00
Antonio Hernandez	do.	1 avocado	1. 00
Lillian Gutierrez	do.	1 guava and limes	1. 00
Antonio Rodriguez	do.	2 avocados and 3 mangoes	1. 00
Apolino Garcia	do.	7 guavas	1. 00
Antonio Garcia	do.	2 guavas	1. 00
V. Montagudo	do.	3 guavas	1. 00
Crescencia Gutierrez	do.	4 apples, 3 rose cuttings, 5 avocado seeds and 5 geranium cuttings.	1. 00
Ricardo Pena	do.	5 avocado seeds and 1 plant	2. 00
Mrs. Pomposa Ortiz de Martinez	do.	3 avocados	1. 00
E. R. Criss	do.	9 avocados	1. 00
Valentin Paz, Jr.	do.	1 papaya	1. 00
Adelina Gonzalez	Eagle Pass, Tex.	7 avocados	1. 00
Tomas Rodriguez	do.	36 avocados and 75 peaches	1. 10
G. Galindo Duarte	do.	4 avocados	1. 00
Isidro Valleji Gaona	El Paso, Tex.	1 avocado and 1 avocado seed	1. 00
Eustorgio Salazar	Hidalgo, Tex.	1 mango and 1 mango seed	2. 00
Jose Diaz	do.	4 avocados and 15 oranges	5. 00
Vicente Martinz	do.	2 pomegranates	2. 00
Mrs. Maria Lagunas	Laredo, Tex.	2 mangoes and 1 avocado	1. 00
Miss Amelia Villareal	do.	11 avocados	1. 00
Miss Matilda Garza Brano	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Miss Josephine Solis	do.	4 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Rafael de la Vega	do.	6 oranges	1. 00
Mrs. Consuelo Gutierrez	do.	2 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Grace H. Bowen	do.	1 plant	1. 00
Miss Andrea Pena	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Pedro Daniel	do.	6 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. H. W. Fielder	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Soledad Cabellero	do.	7 mangoes	1. 00
Miss Carolina Saucedo	do.	1 plant	1. 00
Mrs. R. W. E. Thompson	do.	3 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. Paula Lang	do.	25 plants	2. 00
Mrs. M. Seary	do.	10 plants	1. 00
Mrs. Dellia Duran	do.	1 mango and 1 avocado	1. 00
Chas. M. Shanfield	do.	3 mangoes	1. 00
Mrs. Aurora Sanchez	do.	2 plants	1. 00
M. M. Sule	do.	9 avocados	1. 00
Mrs. Maria de Santos	do.	1 mango	1. 00
Mrs. Juana Hinojosa	do.	do.	1. 00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Petra Quiros	Laredo, Tex.	13 apples, 5 avocado seeds, 8 quinces, and 13 plants.	\$2.00
S. Guerrero	do.	4 mangoes.	2.00
Mrs. E. R. Donnell	do.	5 mangoes.	1.00
Edilimero Aguilar	do.	5 avocados.	1.00
Jose A. Varela	do.	3 avocados.	1.00
Antonio Serna	do.	20 quinces, 10 pears, 10 apples, and 1 peach.	1.00
Mrs. Juan Guerrero	do.	4 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Concha R. Maldonado	do.	2 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Josefa de Salos	do.	9 plants.	2.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Trevenio	do.	1 peach.	1.00
Aurilio Garza	do.	7 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Angela Lozano	do.	1 plant.	1.00
Miss Eva Naranjo	do.	2 plants.	1.00
Leopold Morales	do.	3 plants.	1.00
Miss Antonia Casey	do.	1 mango.	1.00
E. E. Mitchell	do.	6 plants.	1.00
Mrs. Augusta Perez	do.	5 peaches.	1.00
F. S. Najera	do.	2 figs and 6 plants.	1.00
Casimio Cantu	do.	4 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Lillio Blonquist	do.	2 mangoes.	1.00
Antonio Santos	do.	4 avocados.	1.00
John Spurrier	do.	8 plants.	1.00
Mrs. V. G. Trevenio	do.	31 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Natividad Garza	do.	3 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Dominja Garza	do.	5 oranges, 6 quinces, 6 pomegranates, and 5 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Maria Cantu	do.	1 quince.	1.00
Jose Oguerre	do.	2 mangoes, 2 avocados, and 1 quince.	1.00
Mrs. C. A. Kerr	do.	4 plants.	1.00
Garza Gomez	do.	1 avocado.	1.00
Mrs. M. A. Rangel	do.	23 plants.	1.00
Salez V. Quinafar	do.	1 quince.	1.00
Mrs. Ophelia Jellez	do.	1 plant.	1.00
Manuel Sandoval	do.	3 pomegranates.	1.00
Rigoberto Castillo	do.	103 avocados and 2 oranges.	5.00
F. Molina	do.	28 pomegranates.	1.00
Antonio Ruiz	do.	6 avocados.	1.00
Mathias Garcia	do.	1 avocado.	1.00
Miss Adelina Garza	do.	3 plants.	1.00
Mrs. A. C. Fabris	do.	2 mangoes and 1 orange.	1.00
Miss H. Lopez	do.	50 quinces, 35 peaches, 15 apples, and 5 pomegranates.	4.00
J. L. Zardenette	do.	1 plant.	1.00
Mrs. Luz V. Gonzales	do.	3 mangoes.	1.00
Allen Uruh	do.	18 sweet limes.	1.00
Bonita Saucedo	do.	1 mango.	1.00
Mrs. Margaret Lucchesse	do.	3 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Modista Gloria	do.	18 avocados.	1.00
Jose Carrillo	do.	2 peaches.	1.00
Manuel Garza	do.	53 avocados and 4 quinces.	2.00
Mrs. Juana O. Munoz	do.	1 mango.	1.00
Joseph Luna	do.	3 mangoes.	1.00
Esperanza Mendoza	do.	10 avocados.	1.00
Alicia Garza	do.	4 plants.	1.00
Mrs. Anita Lozano	do.	22 plants.	1.00
Mrs. A. Dahlrympls	do.	4 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Julia Galvan	do.	2 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. E. Barcaro	do.	5 plants.	1.00
Miss Refugia Santo	do.	1 plant.	1.00
S. Sereas	do.	1 mango.	1.00
Mrs. Solidad Pratello	do.	2 peaches.	1.00
Fred Alardin	do.	12 avocados.	1.00
C. Farias	do.	5 avocados and 2 oranges.	1.00
Mrs. Guarda G. Gutierrez	do.	10 plants.	1.00
Mrs. Antonia Garcia	do.	12 plants.	1.00
Mrs. Trinidad Sanchez	do.	1 plant and 1 avocado.	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Garcia	do.	10 plants.	1.00
Albert Quintana	do.	22 avocados.	1.00
Miss Ophelia Vargas	do.	4 mangoes.	1.00
Mrs. Hurlida Covarrefus	do.	1 plant.	1.00
Mrs. Celestine Carasos	do.	2 pomegranates.	1.00
Mrs. Margarito Ceballos	do.	4 pomegranates.	1.00
Mrs. Fermina Tiega	do.	6 avocados.	1.00
Maximono Galvan	do.	do.	1.00
Francisco Santos	do.	12 plants.	1.00
Miguel Sato	do.	24 avocados.	1.00
Mrs. Santos Gonzales	do.	1 plant.	1.00
Jose Rodriguez	do.	2 plants and 4 avocado seeds.	1.00
Mrs. Maria Armenta	do.	8 avocados.	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Mrs. Luisa Rodriguez.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 mango, 1 quince, and 2 pomegranates.	\$1.00
Andres Torres.....	do.....	22 avocados and 16 apples...	2.00
Pilia Riveria.....	do.....	9 peaches.....	1.00
Leo Auatin.....	do.....	3 oranges, 5 apples, and 1 plant.	1.00
Miss Lidia Salazar.....	do.....	1 quince.....	1.00
Miss Nina Pena.....	do.....	3 quinces.....	1.00
D. Caballero.....	do.....	9 avocados.....	1.00
Dolores Trevino.....	do.....	2 guavas and 1 avocado.....	1.00
Mrs. Hornilla de Luna.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1.00
Domigo Lozano.....	do.....	3 pears.....	1.00
Roy Rucobo.....	do.....	2 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Anastasia L. Lucio.....	do.....	1 apple and 1 pear.....	1.00
Dr. R. T. Gomez.....	do.....	11 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Christina Rodriguez.....	do.....	1 plant.....	1.00
Mrs. Josefa Davila.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
S. Guzman.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantines and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective August 1, 1931, as amended, effective February 20, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 1, 1931, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its horticultural varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective November 4, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective November 4, 1935, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective March 16, 1936: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 16, 1936, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the quarantined areas to or through any point outside thereof. The quarantined area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and

Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective October 14, 1936: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective October 14, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective January 1, 1933, and amended effective March 15, 1935, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruit worm.—Quarantine No. 64, effective August 15, 1927: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective September 1, 1932, as amended effective March 19, 1935, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Woodgate rust.—Quarantine No. 65, effective November 1, 1928: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 1, 1928, amended effective April 1, 1929, the interstate movement from the regulated area in the State of New York of trees, branches, limbs, or twigs of Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*), slash pine (*P. caribaea*), Japanese red pine (*P. densiflora*), Corsican pine (*P. nigra poiretiana*), stone pine (*P. pinea*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), Monterey pine (*P. radiata*), loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), or Jersey pine (*P. virginiana*), or of any variety thereof, or of any species or variety of hard pine hereafter found to be susceptible to the Woodgate rust.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, effective February 25, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective February 25, 1935, as amended effective November 9, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United

States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitus capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton-boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruit fly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, effective July 1, 1925: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective January 1, 1933, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.), and the bean-pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated, or is so safeguarded, as to eliminate pest risk.

FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, effective January 1, 1915, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus", as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), Polytoxa, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indochina, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective January 14, 1935, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), and *Crocus*; and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite); and, on and after December 15, 1936, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oosporea oryzae*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regu-

lation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, and December 15, 1924, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in, and are shipped directly from, the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1931, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for cleaning and disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

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